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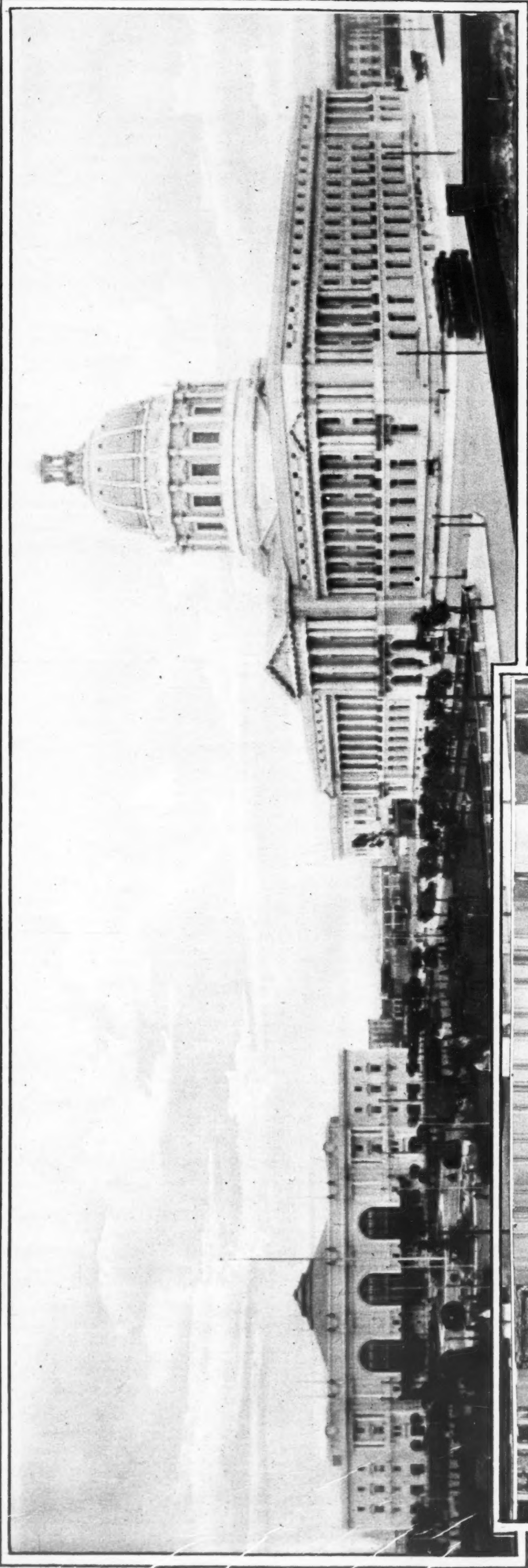
PRICE TEN CENTS



SPORTSMAN WAITING WITH FINGER ON TRIGGER FOR FLOCK OF WILD DUCKS, ATTRACTED WITHIN RANGE BY CALL OF TRAINED DECOYS.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Place Chosen for Democratic National Convention and Executives of National Committee



Civic centre of San Francisco, Cal., with Exposition Auditorium on left and City Hall on right. The Democratic Convention will be held in June in Auditorium, which will seat 15,000.

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It is seldom that National Committees, charged with the selection of a city in which to hold the Presidential Convention of their party, go so far afield as has the Democratic Committee this year in choosing San Francisco. Chicago and St. Louis, because of their central locations, and also because of the abundant hotel accommodation that they can furnish, have come to feel almost as though they had a proprietary right in the conventions. It was something of a surprise when the decision fell to San Francisco, and considerable criticism has been voiced because of the long journey that the delegates from the Eastern and Central States will have to take. On the other hand, the climate is pointed to as an attraction, and the business men of San Francisco have promised that they will furnish adequate entertainment for all who come. It is said that the city can easily take care of an influx of 60,000 visitors. The Convention will be held in the great Exposition Auditorium, which will comfortably hold 15,000 persons. It is felt by some that the choice of the city for the Convention may favor the chances of Mr. Herbert Hoover, who is a Californian, and who is being mentioned with increasing frequency as a possible Democratic nominee.

Some members of the National Democratic Committee, photographed in New York, Jan. 17, 1920. They had gathered for the purpose of making arrangements for the Democratic National Convention, which meets next June for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President and adopting a platform. Standing, left to right, are G. F. Mara, E. S. Hoffman, C. Boeschenstein, J. T. Barnett, P. Quinn, R. H. Elder, J. F. Coughlin. Sitting, left to right, are Mrs. G. Bass, I. B. Dockweiler, N. E. Mack, H. S. Cummings (Chairman), J. B. Kremer, F. B. Lynch, and Miss M. E. Foy.

(© N. Y. H. Service)

What This Week's Pictures Tell

EXTRADITION OF EX-KAISER

IT was announced in Paris, Jan. 18, that the Supreme Council's note to the Dutch Government asking that the former German Emperor be given up to the Allies for trial points out that if he had remained in Germany he would have been delivered up by the German Government under the terms of the treaty.

"Among so many crimes," the note recalls, "the cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, the barbarous system of hostages, massed deportations, systematic devastation without military reasons, the submarine war, for all of which acts responsibility, at least moral, reaches the supreme chief, who ordered them or abused his unlimited powers to break, or permit others to break, the most sacred rules of human conscience."

"The powers cannot conceive that the Netherlands would regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility weighing upon the ex-Emperor. Holland would not be fulfilling her international duty if she refused to associate herself with other nations, so far as she is able, to prosecute, or at least not impede, the punishment of crimes committed."

The note points out that it is the duty of the powers to insure execution of Article 227 without entering into argument, because "it is not a question of public accusation having throughout a legal character, but an act of high international policy imposed by the universal conscience, in which legal forms are employed solely to insure the accused body guarantees such as have hitherto been unknown in public law."

It concludes by expressing the conviction that Holland, one of the first countries to claim a place in the League of Nations, will not desire to cover by moral authority violation of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations, and that all are interested to prevent a return of a similar catastrophe.

NAVAL CONTROVERSY

ADMIRAL W. S. SIMS, President of the Naval War College at Newport and formerly in command of the American naval forces in European waters, startled the nation on Jan. 17 by revelations regarding the policy of the Navy Department. He charged that before he left for London, prior to our declaration of war, he was told by a high official in the department: "Don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes. It is none of our business pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. We would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

Coupled with this assertion was the charge that inefficiency and delay in the Navy Department at Washington actually prolonged the war.

Some of the statements of Admiral Sims were made by him in oral testimony before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which is conducting an inquiry into the awards of medals and other decorations to United States naval officers and enlisted men for their services in the war. Other statements were contained in a long memorandum prepared by Admiral Sims and presented to Secretary Daniels, which Admiral Sims read to the sub-committee. This memorial teemed with criticism of the conduct of the war by the naval administration.

Admiral Sims was not asked by the sub-committee who it was that made the statement about the British. Senators Hale and McCormick, the Republican members of the sub-committee, had a conference and decided that it would be necessary to ask the full membership of the Committee on Naval Affairs whether the sub-committee had authority to go into matters pertinent to the statements of Admiral Sims. A

meeting of the full committee has been called to consider the matter.

When Admiral Sims was asked by newspaper men who had instructed him "not to let the British pull the wool over your eyes," he declined to answer, saying that he could give this information only if called on to do so officially. In answer to another question, he admitted that some one in the Navy Department had made the statement.

Secretary Daniels declined to comment on the statements of Admiral Sims. He would not say whether he or any one else had made the remark about the British attributed by Admiral Sims to some one in the Navy Department. Concerning Admiral Sims's critical memorandum Mr. Daniels made this formal statement:

"I have referred the communication of Admiral Sims to the General Board of the Navy, with directions to give consideration to it and to all other communications directed to the department concerning the lessons of the war."

While it is too early yet for opinion to crystallize among Senators and Representatives, it is apparent that Admiral Sims's assertions have been received by them with mixed feelings. A rather widespread view, judged by what was said by those who were questioned on the subject, is that the statements made by the Admiral are unfortunate. Among some Congressmen there is a disposition to believe that the warning remark attributed to some one in the Navy Department was intended to be jocular or perhaps a polite way of telling the Admiral that he should be careful not to let the pro-British sympathies of which he had been accused get the better of his judgment in dealing with British officials.

RUSSIAN BLOCKADE RAISED

THE recent volte-face of the Allies in raising the Russian blockade has raised the question of the methods to be adopted to make the action effective.

Although the official statement setting forth the allied decision indicates that trading between private firms and individuals is still under the ban, the importance of the ruling may be appreciated when it is stated that the co-operative societies, which alone are affected, in recent years have become the chief medium for the distribution of goods to the Russian peasants. Ten of these organizations having offices in London claim to represent the interests of upward of 50,000,000 peasants.

It is believed in some quarters that the lifting of the ban on the vast accumulation of Russian produce awaiting export may have a far-reaching effect on prices in the world's markets. The agent of the Central Russian Flax Association declared this morning that the latest advices from his principals stated that upward of 40,000 tons of flax were ready for export in exchange for sorely needed manufactured goods. Prevailing prices will make this accumulation worth upward of £12,000,000.

In addition, there are bumper crops of other commodities awaiting export, representing enormous buying powers.

The protracted disorganization of Russian industry has rendered millions of Russians dependent entirely on importations of manufactured articles. The country's most urgent needs are clothing, drugs, chemicals, agricultural implements and railway supplies. There are also pressing requirements for hardware, tools and machinery other than agricultural, and household utensils and for some food products, and it is pointed out that the United States is in a position to supply all these needs.

Apart from the disorganization of transport, the greatest difficulty foreseen in re-establishing trade relations with Russia has been the matter of financing shipments and effecting payments for them. It is declared that there is plenty of money in the hands of the peasants, but they are reluctant to part with their produce so long as they receive only more paper money in

return. On the other hand, few foreign traders will agree to accept this paper money in payment for goods they deliver.

The only way out of the deadlock thus created will be resort to the principle of barter, and in lieu of money to accept payment in kind, in which hides, skins, butter, flax, wool, cheese, bacon, grain, furs, lumber, minerals and fish will be Russia's main offerings. It is believed that the difficulties attending the reorganization of Russia's industries will continue this plan of bartering as one of the most important factors in Russian export trade for some years to come.

"SOVIET ARK"

THE 249 undesirable aliens deported from the United States reached Hango, Finland, on the United States army transport Buford Jan. 16. They were taken off Jan. 17 and marched to the special train which was to carry them to the Russian frontiers.

American marines and Finnish White Guards were drawn up as the radicals proceeded from the ship to their train. The party will be kept completely isolated until the frontier is reached, which will probably be late Jan. 18.

The Buford arrived there at 3 o'clock Jan. 16. Finnish pilots could not dock the vessel, and a German pilot was summoned.

Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, who have been considered the leaders of the deportees, have declared they will not remain in Russia, but will "return to America to save it."

The Reds on board the Buford will be taken to the Russian frontier by United States Labor Bureau and immigration officials.

After the Buford had been docked, Berkman and Miss Goldman led a procession of radicals down the gangplank, a large number of persons assembled on the wharf gazing curiously at the landing. The Reds made up a motley throng, their faces being full of curiosity as to what their future might be, while there were traces of anxiety lest they might be attacked after they had left the protection of their American guardians. Finnish authorities will look after the safety of the deportees.

Asked what her plans were, Miss Goldman said:

"I shall not impose my advice upon the Russian Government, but shall remain affiliated with the Bolsheviks. I hold my deportation was an injustice. We were not given a chance to prepare for it."

She drew a sharp distinction between Bolshevism, as it is known in America and Germany and as it is practiced in Russia, and explained the significance of world Bolshevism or anarchy. She asserted it was nearly 200 years old and meant, approximately, a brotherhood which disapproved of all Governments and demanded equality among all citizens and a division of all clothing, supplies, and products. She evaded making any reply when objections were raised to this program.

DESCHANEL ELECTED PRESIDENT

PAUL DESCHANEL was elected President of the French Republic Jan. 17. He received 734 votes out of 889, being elected on the first ballot. His term is for seven years.

M. Deschanel's election is of the deepest import to the French Republic, and of great interest for all the world, because it marks the defeat of Premier Georges Clemenceau, who till recently was a candidate for the Presidency. M. Clemenceau, known as "the Tiger of France," the man who led the republic to victory, will retire from public life. The sudden turn of the tide against Clemenceau is a political event which could happen in few countries except France. It was the product of many factors, not least of which was the personal hatred for him which has rankled for a long time in the bosoms of many French politicians. There was nothing in the Deschanel platform except the defeat of Clemenceau.

There must go through the allied world a feeling of sympathy for Clemenceau. He was not a candidate at the election, having withdrawn after De-

schanel's showing of greater strength in the caucus. He had never sought the candidacy, and consented to it only after his friends had told him that France called again for his hand and brain. Then he consented, to find that his political enemies, who backed him in wartime, now believed the time had come to shelve him. Perhaps the politicians regarded him as too strong for the Presidency. The shadow of the grand old man was across the Assembly on Jan. 17, and after they had elected another President the Senators and Deputies circulated the following statement:

"The Deputies and Senators, met in the National Assembly Jan. 17, 1920, transmit to M. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, their recognition of his innumerable services to his country."

Many of Clemenceau's friends refused to sign the document because it was circulated by his political foes. Jan. 18 Clemenceau led his Cabinet to the Elysée, and handed its resignation to President Poincaré. His work is done.

Paul Eugene Louis Deschanel, statesman and author, is known as one of the most brilliant public speakers of France. He was born in Brussels in 1857, at the time of the exile in Belgium of his father, Emile Deschanel, Senator and Professor of the College of Paris.

Paul Deschanel entered political life in 1876 as secretary to M. de Marcère, then Minister of the Interior, and in the following year was secretary to Jules Simon, President of the Council. In 1885 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, becoming Vice President of that body in 1896.

M. Deschanel was elected President of the Chamber in 1898, and held that office until 1902, when he was defeated for re-election. After relinquishing the Presidency of the Chamber, M. Deschanel was appointed President of the Parliamentary Commission of Foreign Affairs and Colonies, which position he filled from 1905 to 1909.

Since May, 1912, when he succeeded Henri Brisson, M. Deschanel has served continuously as President of the Chamber of Deputies. He is a member of the French Academy, having succeeded to the seat of the late Edouard Hervé. M. Deschanel has written several books on social and political subjects.

This is the second time M. Deschanel has been a candidate for President of the Republic. In 1913 he entered the lists against Raymond Poincaré, but polled only eighteen votes.

COMPENSATION TO LIQUOR DEALERS

A PLAN has been laid before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to compensate the owners of intoxicating liquors now stored in bonded warehouses, whereby the Treasury will issue certificates and take over the liquors and sell them for non-beverage purposes, redeeming the certificates out of the proceeds of the sales.

It is estimated that there are at present between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 gallons of liquor in bond. Against this liquor banks have loaned money, and the aggregate of these loans runs into very large figures.

The problem of how the banks could be assisted in liquidating these loans has been under consideration since the sale of liquor was stopped by law.

It is estimated that it will require from ten to twenty years to gradually dispose of the vast stock of liquor on hand in a legitimate market, namely, for medicinal, scientific or industrial purposes. It is further assumed that as the liquor is sold and the supply decreases, the price will continually rise, so that the money received by the Treasury would be sufficient to redeem certificates issued to the original owners of the liquor and leave a margin for interest. It is assumed that the present owners on turning over their liquor to the Government and receiving certificates in payment would promptly take up their present obligation at their banks.

The argument is being made in favor of the plan that unless some remedy is found the banks will be very heavy losers on loans which were strictly legitimate at the time they were made. The plan is said to meet the approval of a large number of prohibitionists, who believe that if the liquor is taken over in its entirety by the Government the prohibition laws can be more vigorously enforced, because all the liquor now in the bonded warehouse will thereby be removed from possible use.

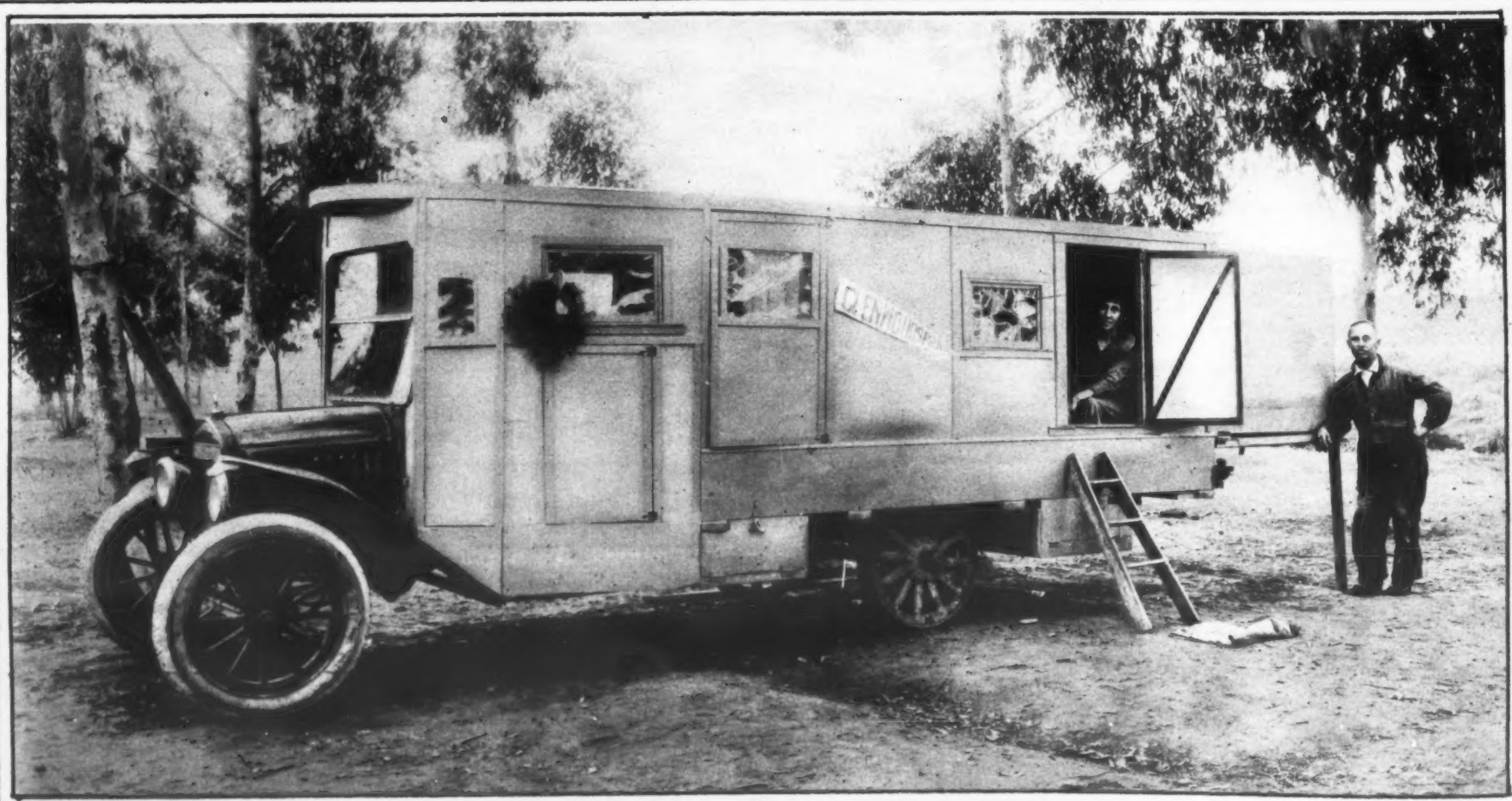
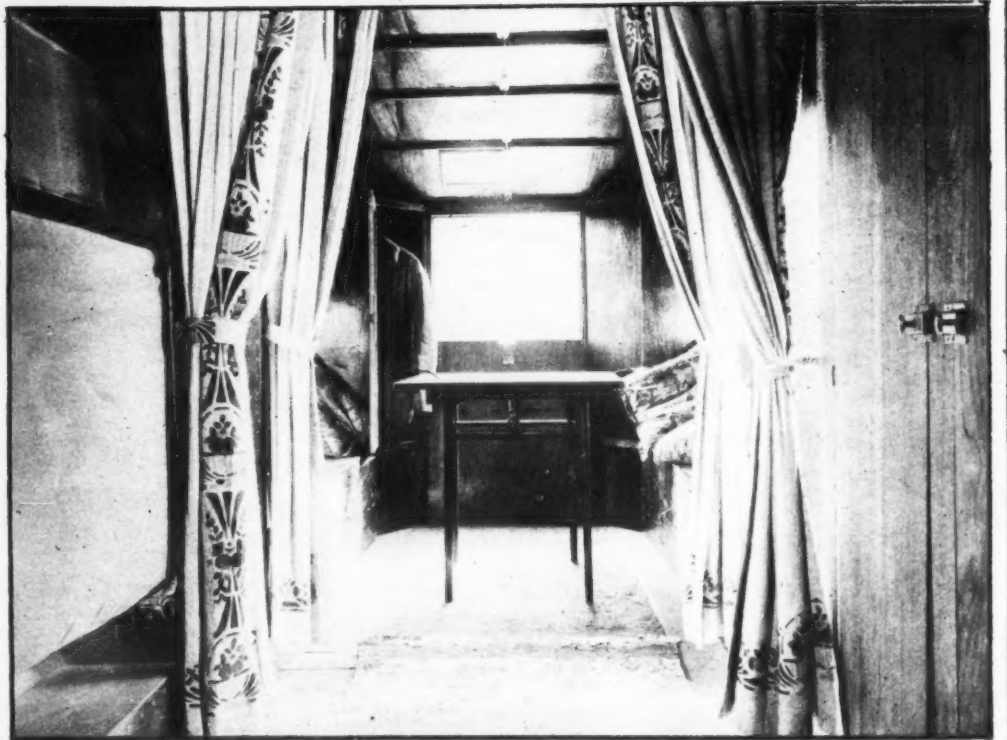
Touring Auto Home That Solves the Rent Problem



LATEST WORD IN AUTO COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

The automobile has many uses, and one of the most recent is shown in the accompanying picture of a little "home on wheels" in which a fortunate couple are touring California, the pictures being taken near San Diego. It makes the owners independent of hotels, slow trains and landlords. The idea of the car is a compact miniature home, which can be attached to an auto and whisked along from place to place at any reasonable speed. It is constructed strongly but lightly of wood and is weather-proof. It has a kitchen, pantry, toilet facilities, icebox, cloth and bedding lockers, electric lights, running water system, seats, a table and even a tent for the comfort of the chauffeur. When the car is opened for camp service it can be made into two complete rooms with sleeping facilities for six persons.

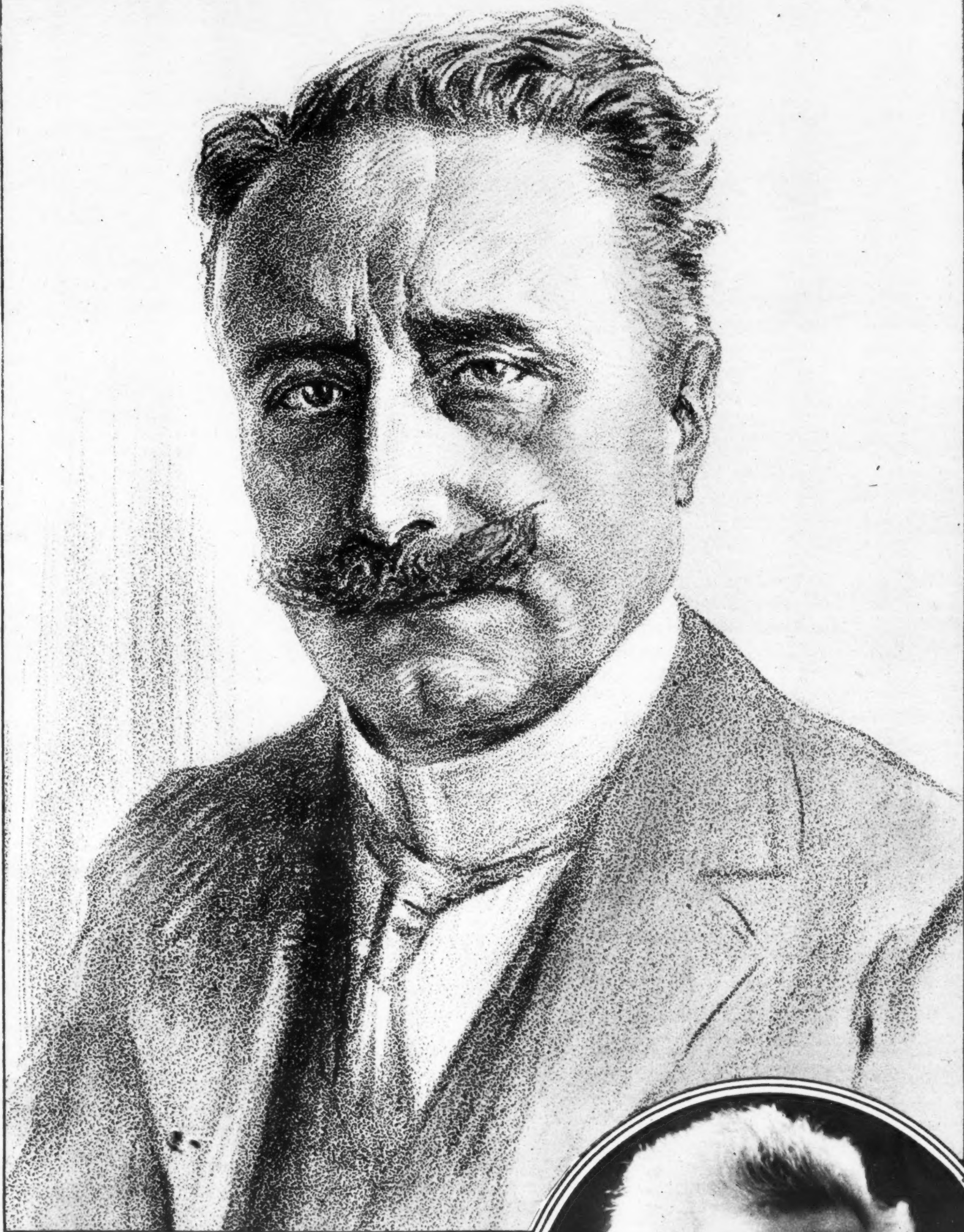
(© International.)



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE CAMP CAR, WHICH IS ONE OF THE LATEST AUTO INVENTIONS. PERHAPS IN A LESS FAVORED CLIMATE THAN CALIFORNIA IT WOULD LOSE SOME OF ITS VALUE AS A HOTEL ON WHEELS, BUT IN THOSE IDEAL SURROUNDINGS IT AFFORDS A SPECIALLY PLEASANT FORM OF OUT-DOOR LIFE. IT CAN EASILY CARRY SUPPLIES FOR THIRTY DAYS, BESIDES A CAMP STOVE AND KITCHEN OUTFIT BY WHICH MEALS CAN BE PREPARED IN A HURRY. IT IS A FORM OF GYPYSYING DE LUXE.

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

New President and Premier of the French Republic

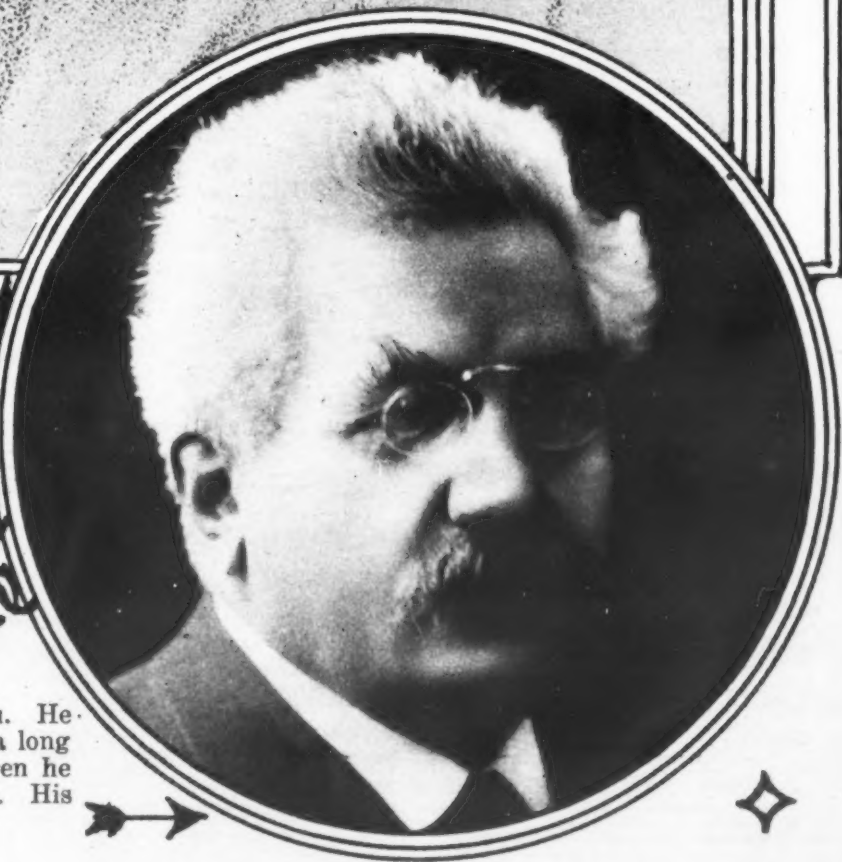


PAUL EUGENE LOUIS DESCHANEL, chosen President of the French Republic on Jan. 17, succeeding Raymond Poincaré. He was elected by a vote of 734 out of 889 on the first ballot. His term is for seven years, and he will assume office on Feb. 17. His election had not been considered assume office on Feb. 17. The new President is not only an experienced statesman, but a brilliant man of letters and member of the French Academy. In 1885 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he revealed great ability as an orator. Since 1912 he has been President of the Chamber. He once fought a duel with Clemenceau and was wounded.

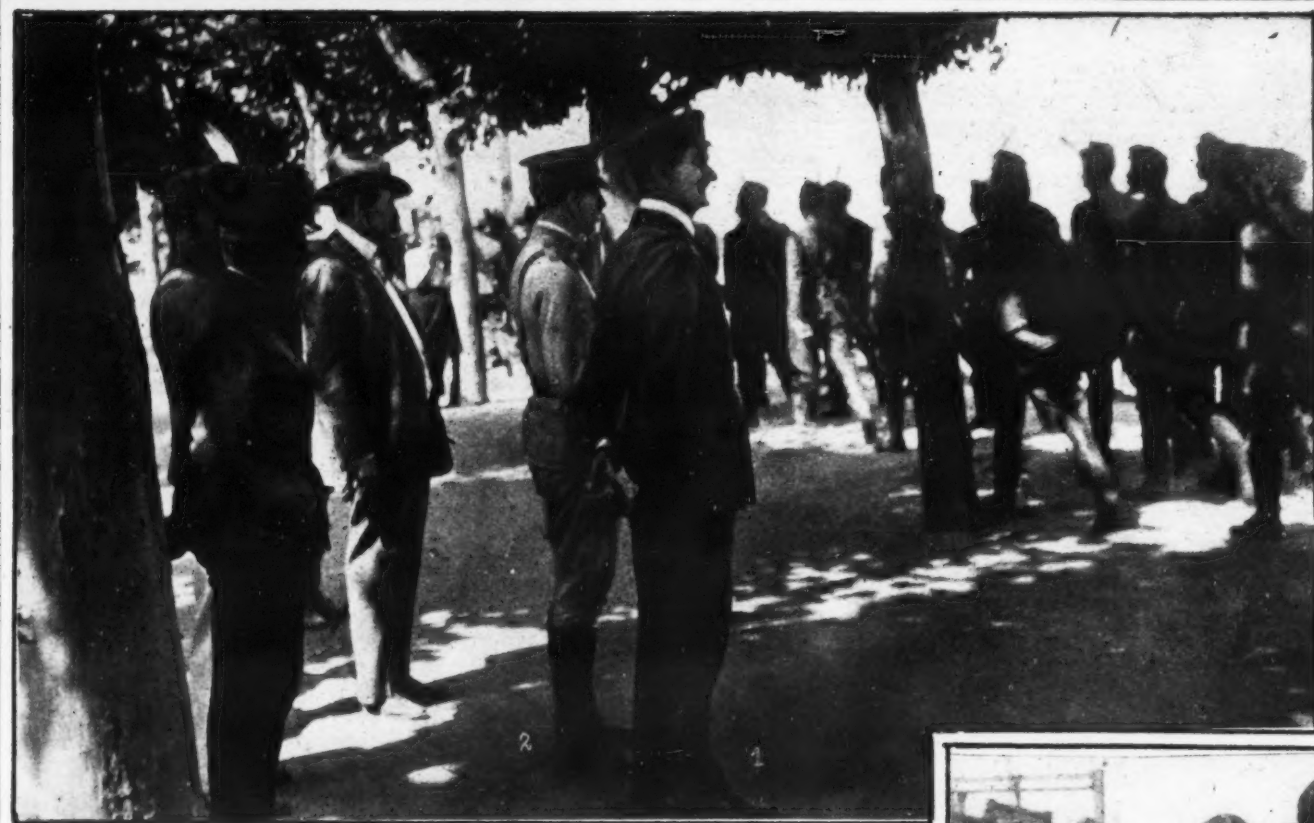


ALEXANDRE MILLERAND, new Premier of France, succeeding Clemenceau. He has served in previous Cabinets, and has had a long and distinguished political career. When chosen he was serving as High Commissioner for Alsace. His new Cabinet has just been announced.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Aftermath of Battle in Countries Swept by War



ADMIRAL NICHOLAS VON HORTHY
Commander in Chief of the new Hungarian Army. He is here seen reviewing a detachment of his troops. At his left (2) is Captain W. E. Lukas of the United States Military Mission in Budapest. The Hungarian Army of Bela Kun, the Bolshevik Dictator of Hungary, after some initial successes were badly defeated by the Rumanians at the River Theiss and driven back to the capital. It is now in process of reorganization.

(© Keystone View Co.)

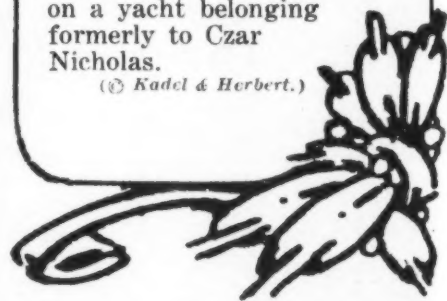
Last contingent of A. E. F. who left Brest Jan. 9 en route to the United States. Of the 2,000,000 men who did such gallant service in France and Belgium during the war, practically all have now left European soil. There are other American forces on the Rhine, but they are of different personnel and organization. The A. E. F. as a body has vanished.

(© Pathe News.)



Helsingfors, capital of Finland, as it appeared after having been recaptured by the Finnish White Army from the Bolsheviks. The effect of cannonading can be seen in the defaced structures that face the water. The fighting here was desperate and the losses heavy before the Bolsheviks retreated. Their leaders escaped on a yacht belonging formerly to Czar Nicholas.

(© Kaddel & Herbert.)



Help Given to Starving Vienna



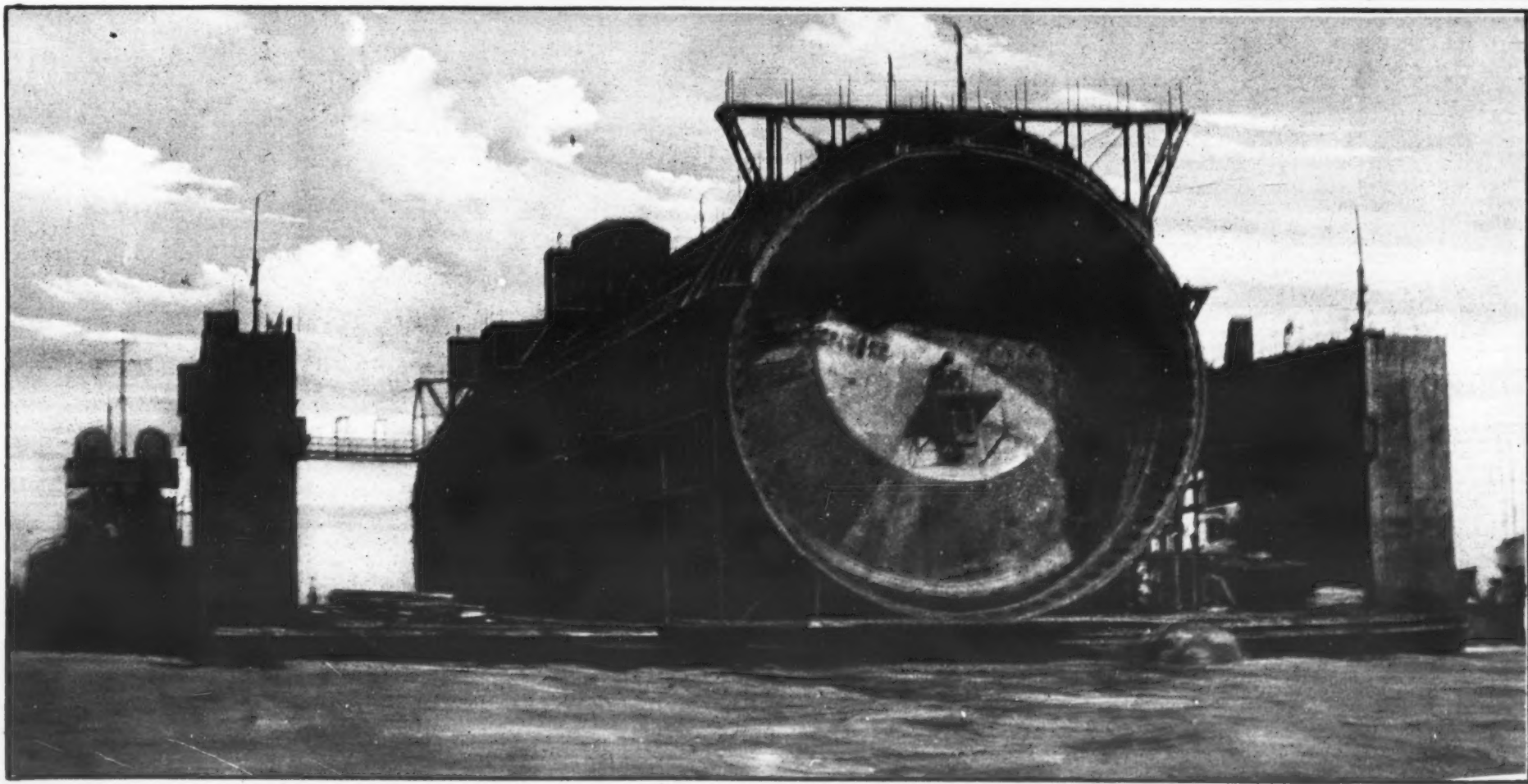
Children from starving Vienna arriving in Holland, where kindly organizations have volunteered to feed and care for a large number.
(© International.)

THE most pitiable feature of the war was the suffering that came in its wake to the little children of the conquered countries. The men and women can tighten their belts and endure more or less stoically the suffering for which they were in part responsible. But children are innocent victims, and the heart of humanity everywhere is rent when it hears of their cries for bread. In Vienna, more than anywhere else at the present time, the suffering seems to be centred, and observers agree that stark actual famine will be there soon, unless the world bestirs itself to avert such a calamity. In Vienna it is said 83 per cent. of the children suffer from rickets and are so badly bulbous-headed that many are deformed. No children over one year of age get any allowance of milk. Children under one year of age are allowed one litre of milk a day, but as a rule do not get more than half a litre. There is no coal for dwelling houses. Children are barelegged on the streets shivering and blue to the lips with cold. Babies cry and the exhausted mothers cannot nurse them. The situation is heart rending.

The accompanying pictures show efforts that are being made to relieve the situation. Holland, Switzerland and other countries are inviting thousands of children whom they agreed to feed and clothe. The American Relief Committee has furnished 20,000,000 meals to Austrian children, and other countries are hastening to extend assistance.



When news of Vienna's desperate plight reached Berlin, the girls' schools of that city embarked on a campaign to gather food and supplies to be sent to the destitute people. The results of their work are shown in this Berlin market hall, where the goods are being prepared for shipment.
(© International.)



GREATEST GERMAN SUBMARINE TESTING TANK NOW LYING AT ANCHOR AT HARWICH, ENGLAND. HARWICH IS THE HARBOR WHERE THE GERMAN SUBMARINES WERE INTERNED FOLLOWING THEIR SURRENDER IN NOVEMBER OF 1918.



Unique and Interesting Happenings in Far-Off Japan

NOVEL COURT SCENE. The interior is here shown of the Tokio District Court for trial of criminal cases. Five Chinese students had been arrested on the charge of assaulting Japanese police officers during a riotous demonstration. The accused sat in court wearing cloaks of similar style. During most of the trial they sat with bared heads in court, but when the trial was nearly ended they were provided with these queer hats to shield them from the gaze of the populace outside the court and thus spare their feelings. The "Black Maria" was an open vehicle; hence the protection of the baskets.

(From Sphere © N. Y. H. Service.)



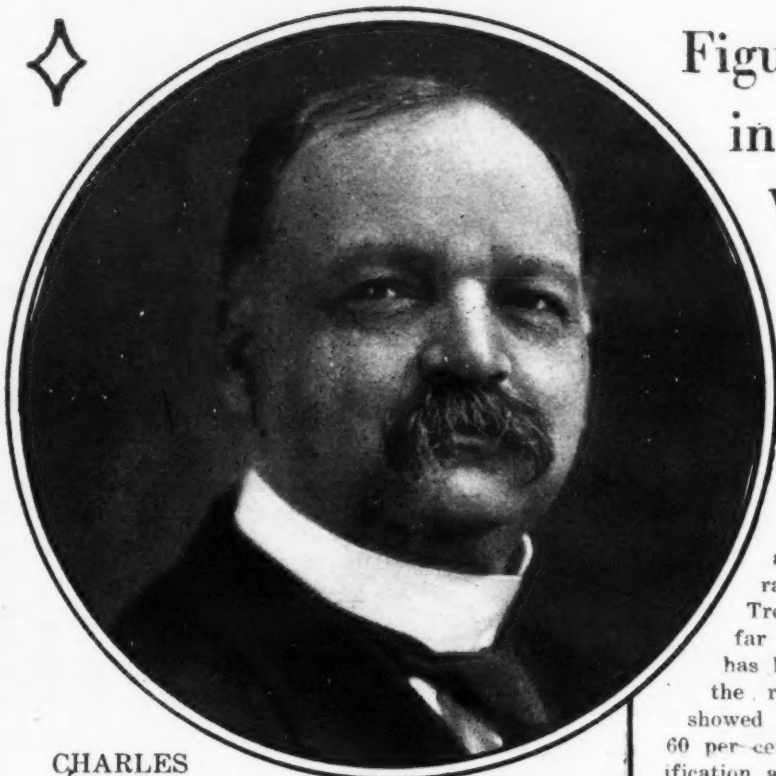
Sick and wounded Czech soldiers in a hospital at Tokio. The Czechs had been fighting side by side with the Japanese in Siberia, and since the hospital facilities there were inadequate, they had been conveyed across the sea from Vladivostok to Tokio.



The Japanese as well as Occidental nations have their baby shows, and this sturdy infant, who is being weighed before the doctor under the supervision of the proud mother, took first prize in a recent competition at Tokio. The Japanese have always been alive to the importance of infant care and hygiene, and are by no means behind Western peoples in that respect.



Figures Prominent in Activities at Washington



CHARLES CURTIS,
Republican Senator from Kansas, who
urges a Federal law against lynching.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



HERBERT HOOVER.
Though not affiliated with the Demo-
cratic Party, he may be its Presidential
nominee.

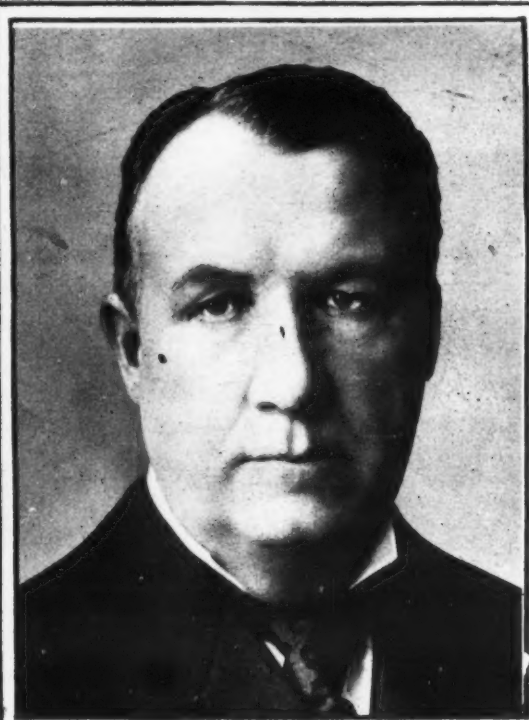
THE week in Wash-
ington has wit-
nessed no perceptible
approach to agreement on
ratification of the Peace
Treaty. The conferees seem as
far apart as ever. Some interest
has been aroused by the result of
the referendum in colleges, which
showed roughly a proportion of about
60 per cent. for compromise and 40 for rat-
ification as the treaty stands. Senator Hitch-
cock had this read into the record, and provoked
a reply by Senator Smoot, who declared that had
the vote been taken before the Senate discussion
had made clear what it really meant, 90 per cent.,
instead of 40, would have voted for it as it stood.
The naval inquiry into the method of award-
ing naval decorations assumed greater interest
and importance when Admiral Sims created a
sensation by his testimony, which is presented
in other parts of this issue.



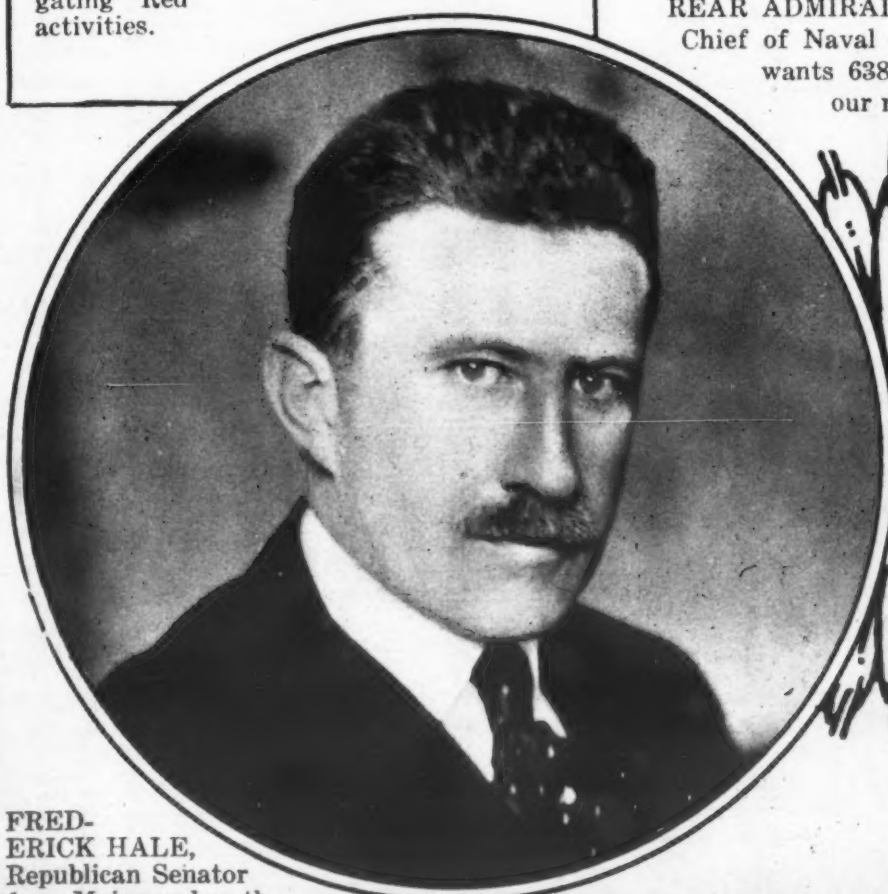
GEORGE H. MOSES,
Republican Senator from New Hampshire,
Chairman of the sub-committee investi-
gating "Red"
activities.



REAR ADMIRAL R. E. COONTZ,
Chief of Naval Operations, who
wants 638 ships for
our navy.



HOKE SMITH,
Democratic Senator from Georgia, work-
ing for compromise
on treaty.

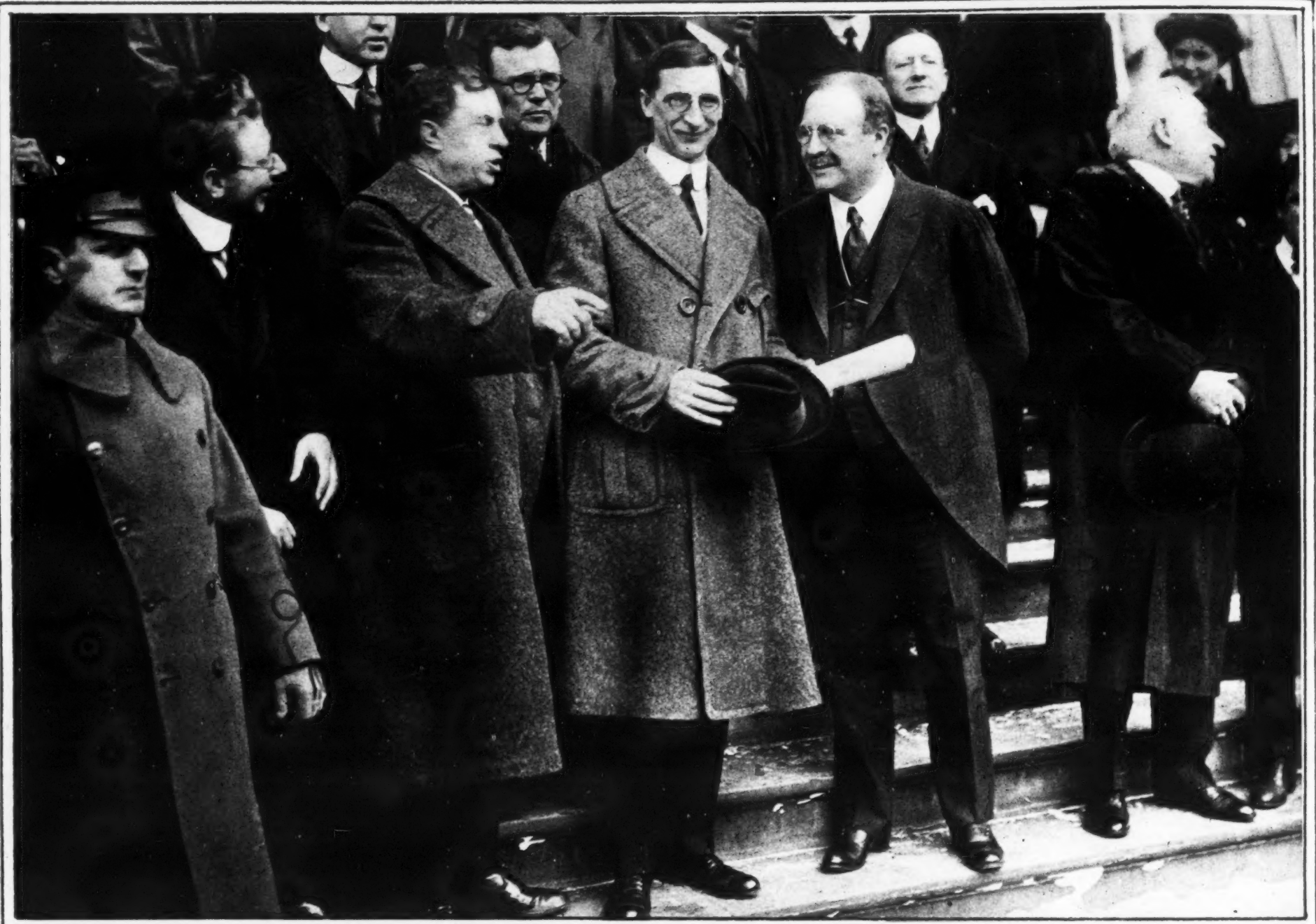


**FRED-
ERICK HALE,**
Republican Senator
from Maine and on the
Committee of Naval Affairs that will have charge of the investi-
gation into the method of awarding naval decorations.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



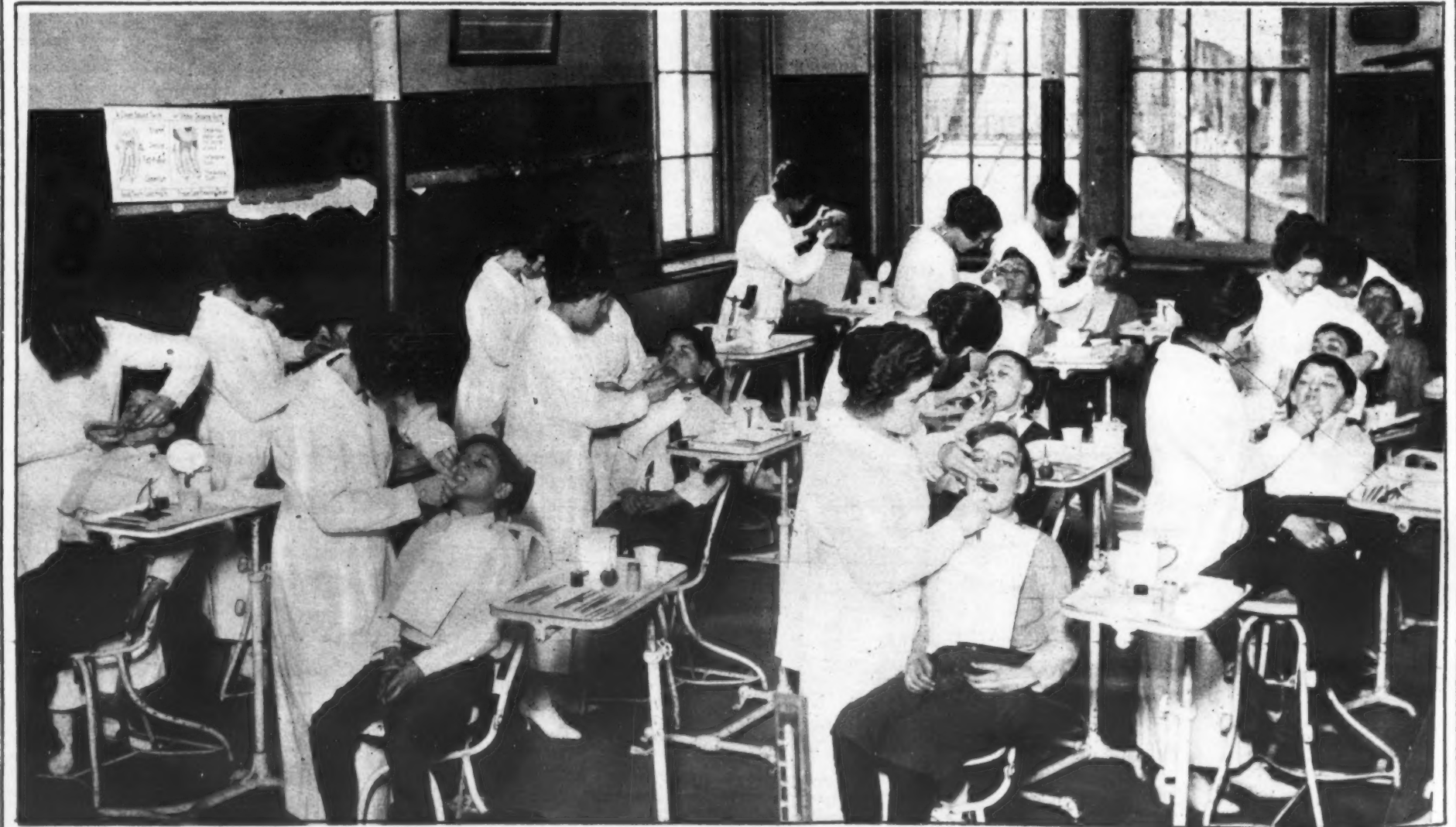
**ADOLPH
J. SABATH,**
Democratic Rep-
resentative from
Illinois, who has introduced a bill ordering the Bureau of In-
ternal Revenue to reimburse owners of liquors for stock that
cannot be sold.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

Political, Maritime and Educational Happenings of Im



EAMON DE VALERA (HOLDING MANUSCRIPT), THE PRESIDENT OF THE "REPUBLIC OF IRELAND," AT CITY HALL, N. Y., JAN. 17, WHERE HE HAD JUST RECEIVED THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY FROM MAYOR HYLAN. THE MAYOR IS ON HIS RIGHT AND JUDGE COHALAN AT LEFT.

(N. Y. H. Service.)



Dental work is here shown being performed for the benefit of children in a New York public school. The schools now have dental parlors where the teeth of the children receive proper care. Students of the Columbia Dental College of New York do the major part of the work, under the supervision of instructors and with the aid of nurses. The importance of the teeth in the general health of the child is being more and more recognized, and this has received an added impetus from the revelations made during the draft when a surprising number of those examined were found defective in that respect.

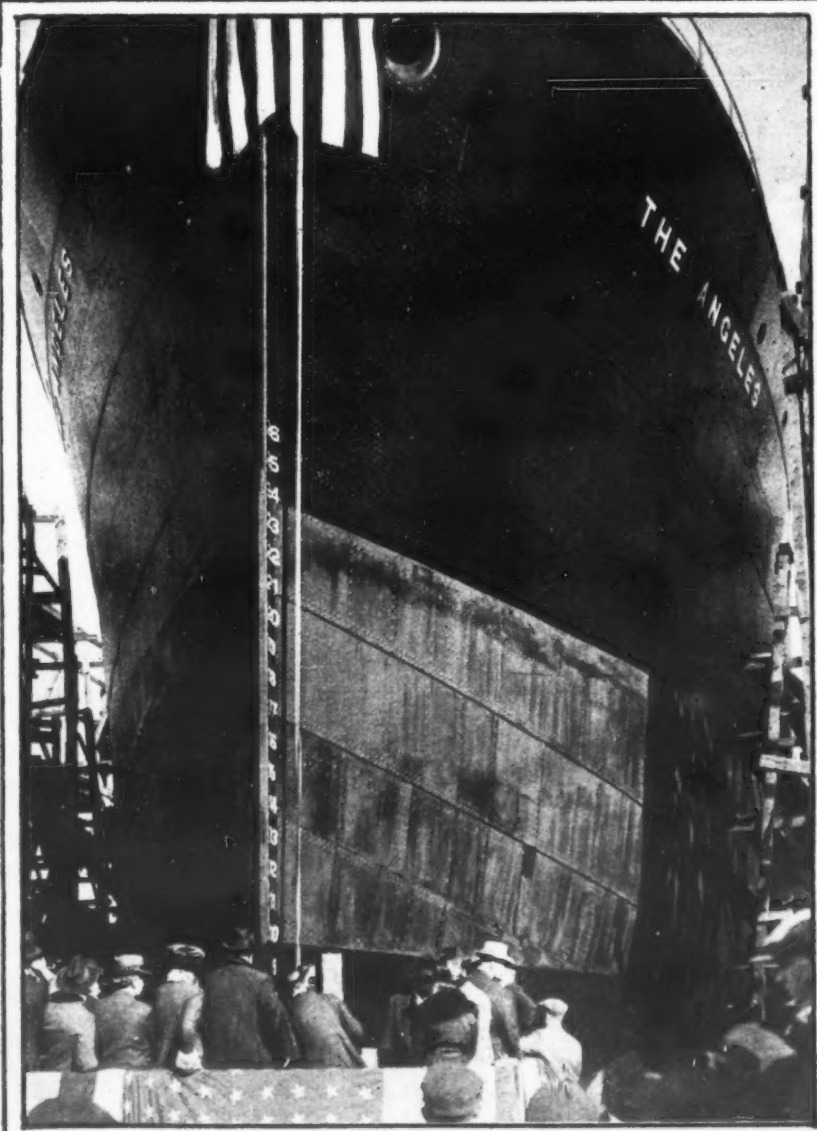
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

Interest and Importance in Various Parts of the World



Side launching of the 9,600-ton steamer City of Sherman at the Pensacola Shipbuilding Co., Pensacola, Fla. She is the second steamer to be launched in that way with steam up and sounding her own salute. She was 95 per cent. completed when launched.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Big steel merchant ship recently launched at Los Angeles, Cal., in the presence of the Mayor, city officials, and Government dignitaries. The city was accorded the privilege of naming the ship because of its record in the Victory Loan subscription, and promptly named the ship The Angeles.

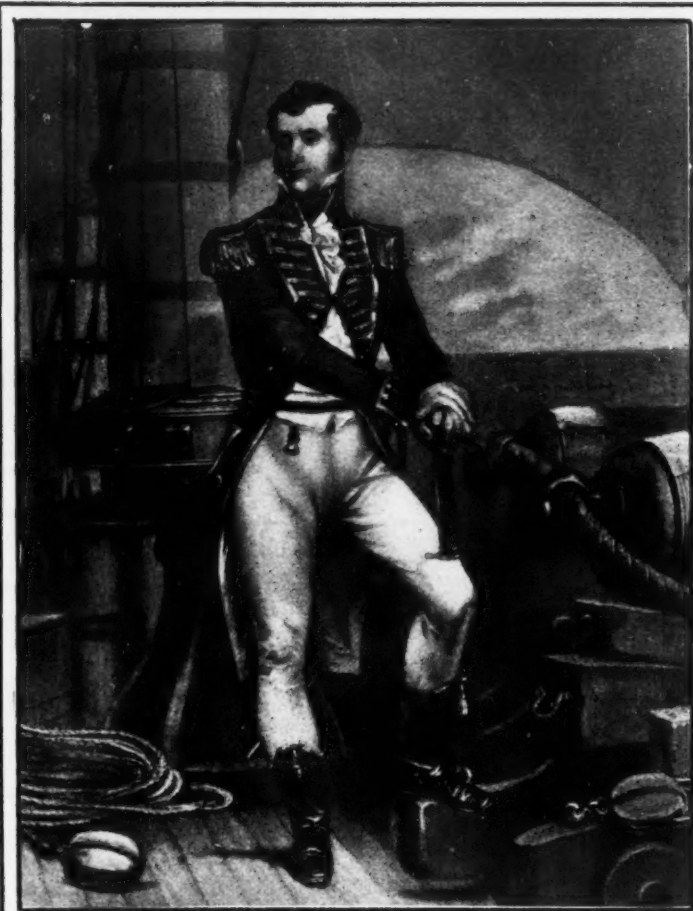
(© International.)



American soldier having his shoes shined by Turkish bootblack in Constantinople. The meeting of East and West is whimsically illustrated by this scene before the Mosque of Sultan Ahmed. The soldier is attached to an American mission in Turkey.

(© Kadel & Herbert)

NOTABLE CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN UNITED STATES NAVY OFFICIALS HAVE STIRRED THE NATION IN THE LAST



STEPHEN DECATUR.

Victor over Barbary pirates and most striking naval figure in American history.

(© Brown Bros.)



COMMODORE JAMES BARRON, commander of Chesapeake, 1807, when British deserters were taken from her.

(© Brown Bros.)

THE DECATUR-BARRON DUEL.

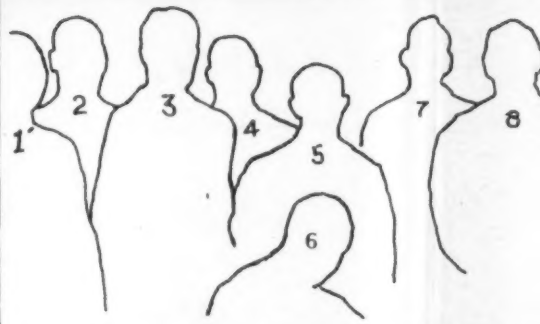
STEPHEN DECATUR was the idol of the American Navy and the most dashing and romantic figure in its annals. He entered the navy as Midshipman in 1798. His chance for distinction came in the war with Tripoli in 1803-4, when he was in command of the Enterprise. He performed prodigies of valor in that struggle and was given a sword by Congress. In the War of 1812 he captured the British frigate Macedonian and later on subdued the Barbary pirates.

James Barron commanded the American vessel Chesapeake on June 22, 1807, when that vessel was fired upon by the British ship Leopard, and Barron was compelled to surrender three alleged British deserters. For having been insufficiently prepared on that occasion Barron was court-martialed and suspended for five years. During the war of 1812 he was in England and took no part.

Decatur had been a member of the court-martial and had severely criticised Barron. An acrimonious correspondence followed, resulting in Barron challenging Decatur to a duel. Decatur, who was a veteran duellist and a dead shot, accepted. The duel took place at Bladensburg, Md., March 22, 1820. Both men fired at the word. Decatur was shot through the abdomen and died a few hours later. Barron was wounded in the thigh—it was thought that Decatur purposely refrained from killing him—and recovered. He died in 1851.



ADMIRAL W. S. SIMS (1), HEAD OF THE NAVY WAR COLLEGE AND COMMANDER OF U. S. NAVY, AND SECRETARY OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS. SEN. DANIELS (2) ARE INDICATED.

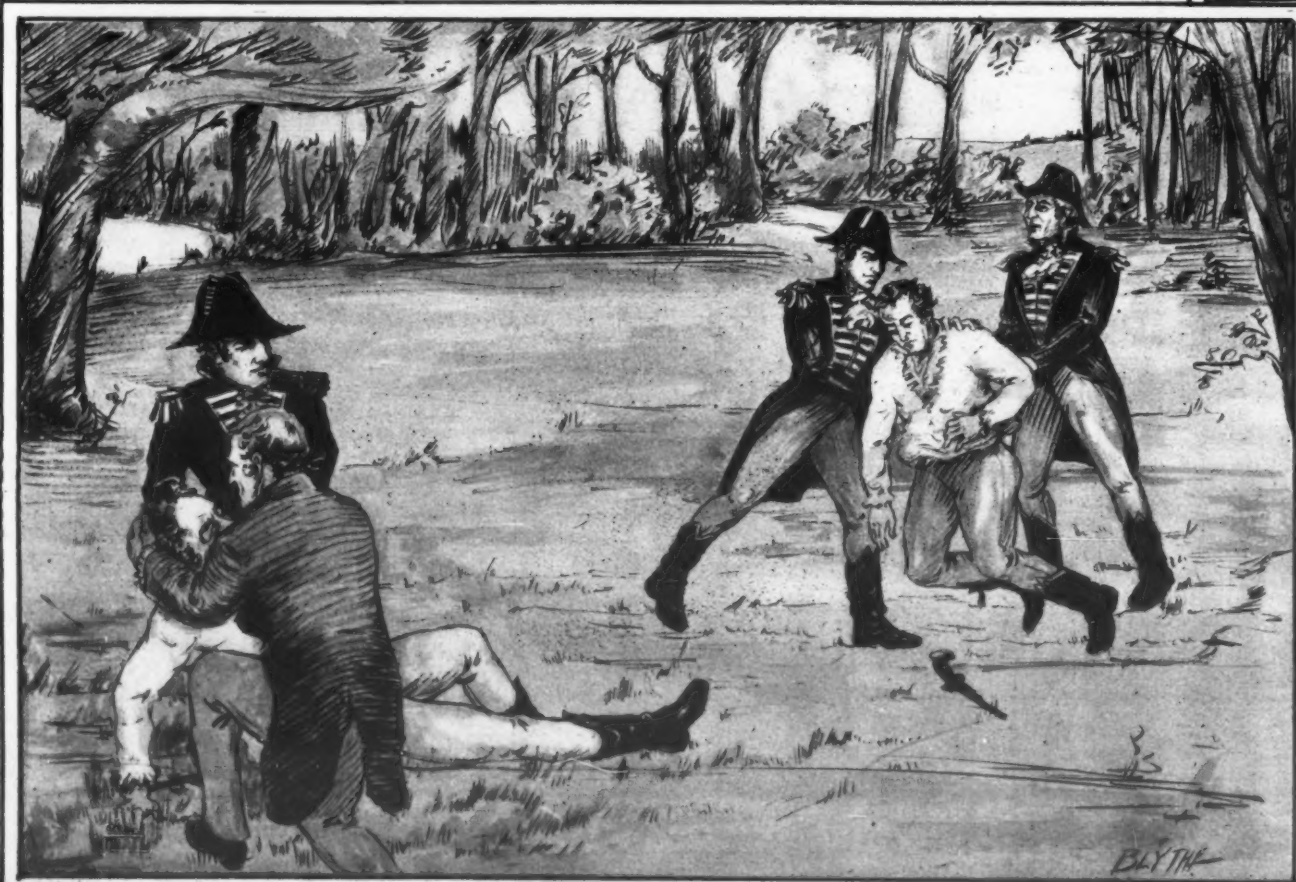


WAR COUNCIL OF THE NAVY

This council is composed of the chiefs of the various departments, who meet every Thursday. They can be identified by the diagram. They are (1) Major Gen. Barnard, Marine Corps; (2) Judge Advocate General; (3) Assistant Secretary F. McGowan, Paymaster General; (4) Rear Admiral J. W. Taylor, Secretary Daniels; (5) Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Operations; (6) Rear Admiral Sparrow, Aide; (7) Rear Admiral C. W. Parks, Yard; (8) L. C. Palmer, Navigation; (9) Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Operations; (10) Rear Admiral J. W. Taylor, Secretary Daniels; (11) Rear Admiral C. W. Parks, Yard; (12) L. C. Palmer, Navigation; (13) Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Operations.

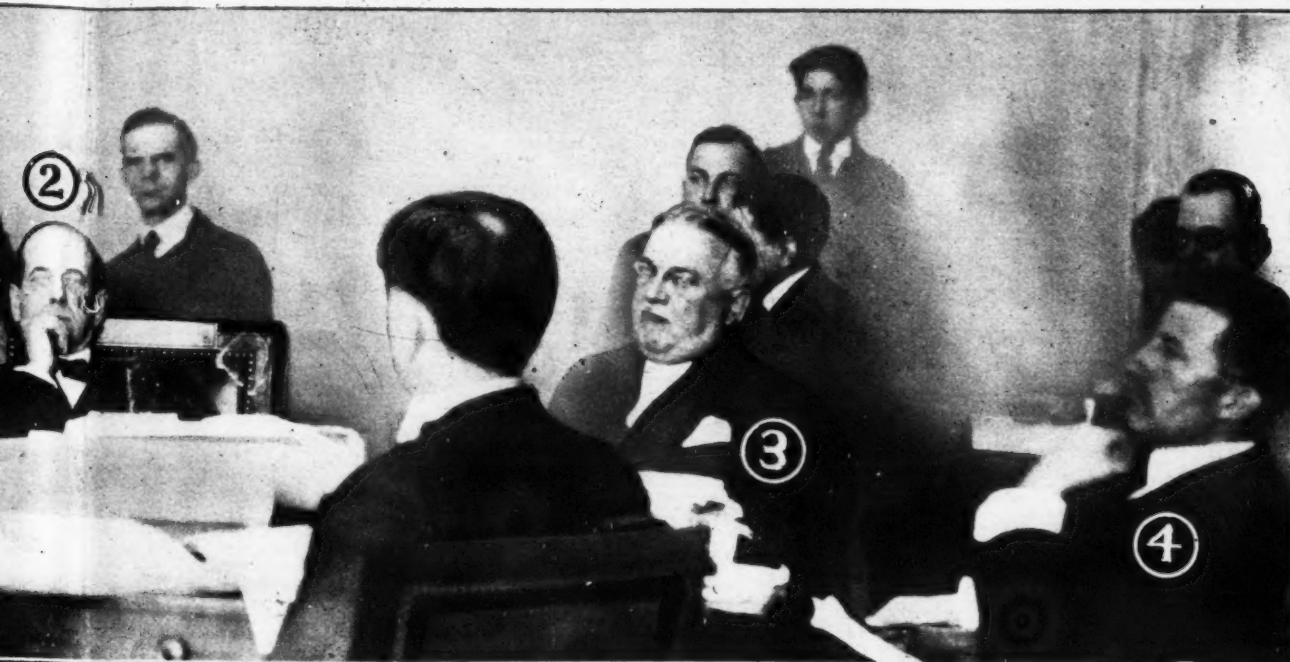
SIMS-DANIELS DIS

NO after-development of the war has created so much controversy as the case of Admiral Sims before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. The controversy between Sims and the Secretary of the Navy was over the distribution of naval awards, but this was speedily obscured by the Navy Department and inadequate support given to naval officers for full and exhaustive investigation. The most dramatic charge that before going abroad he was warned by a high official not to do so. We would as soon fight the British as we would fight the British. The name of the man who made such a statement. The name of the man who made such a statement. The controversy is discussed further on Page 3 of this issue.



DUEL BETWEEN COMMODORES DECATUR AND BARRON AT BLADENSBURG, MD., MARCH 22, 1820. DECATUR FELL MORTALLY WOUNDED. BARRON WAS WOUNDED, BUT SURVIVED.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS THAT LAST HUNDRED YEARS OF ITS HISTORY



COMMANDER OF U. S. NAVAL FORCES ABROAD DURING THE WAR, TESTIFYING ON JAN. 17
SENATORS. SENATOR MCCORMICK (2), SENATOR NEWBERRY (3), AND SENATOR HALE (4)
ARE INDICATED.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

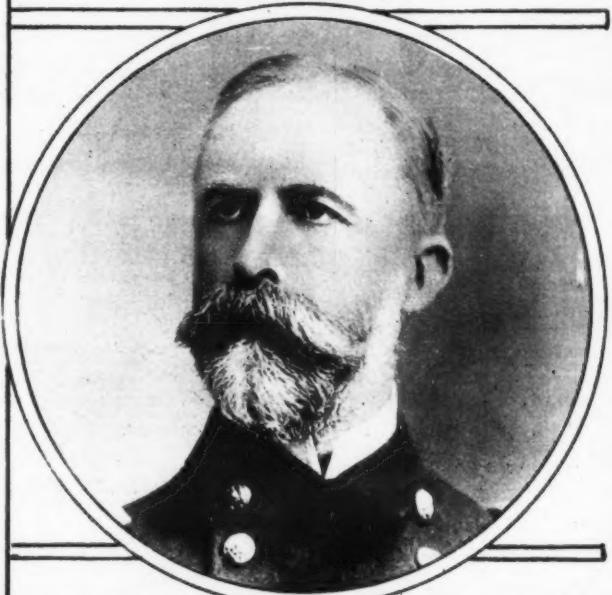


COM. WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY,
second in command of American Fleet at
battle of Santiago.

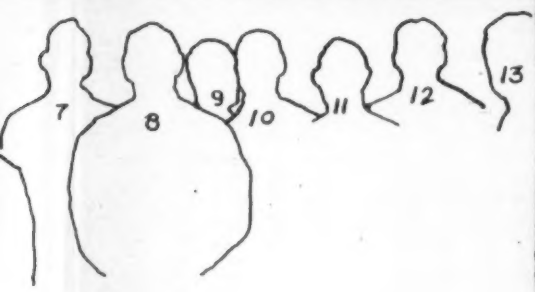


SAMPSON-SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON was in command of the fleet that blockaded the Spanish squadron under Cervera in the Spanish-American war. Commodore Schley was second in command. On July 3, 1898, while Admiral Sampson was on his way in the flag-ship New York to consult with General Shafter at Sibbony, Cervera's fleet emerged from the harbor. The American fleet under Schley immediately engaged and destroyed it. The New York had meanwhile turned about and hastened to the fray, but too late to take part in it. In his dispatch announcing the result of the battle Sampson did not mention Schley's name. This was claimed by Schley's friends to have been unjust and ungenerous, and a bitter partisan controversy arose. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination of both Sampson and Schley as Rear Admirals, and also prevented Sampson's elevation to the rank of Vice Admiral. Fuel was added to the quarrel in 1901, when in a book of which Sampson had read the proof Schley was charged with "having turned in caitiff flight" and with having exhibited "timidity amounting to absolute cowardice." Schley immediately asked for a court of inquiry, which was granted. The court, consisting of Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsay, divided in opinion. Benham and Ramsay blamed Schley for "vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise." Dewey, while criticising Schley in some respects, on the whole justified him. All recommended that no action be taken.



ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.
In command of American Fleet at Santiago
July 3, 1898.
(© Brown Bros.)



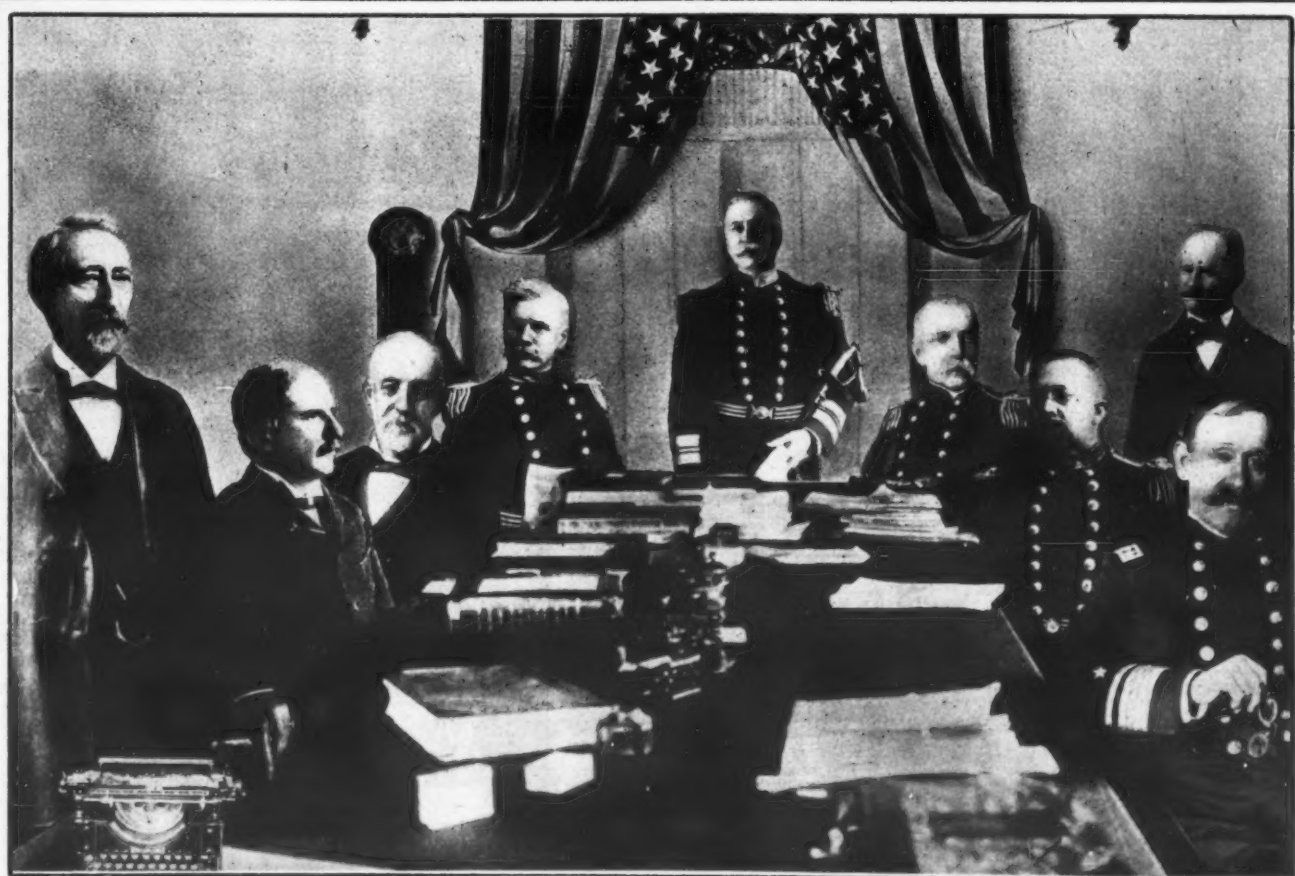
OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

chiefs of the various bureaus of the Navy Department. They can be identified by comparison with the Barnard, Marine Corps; (2) Captain W. C. Watts, Assistant Secretary F. D. Roosevelt; (4) Rear Admiral Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, Engineer in Chief; (5) Rear Admiral W. Taylor, Chief Constructor; (8) Admiral (9) Rear Admiral Earle, Ordnance; (10) Com. H. G. C. W. Parks, Yards and Docks; (12) Rear Admiral Rear Admiral W. C. Braisted, Surgeon General.

DANIELS DISPUTE.

created so much stir in naval and political circles as the testimony of the Naval Affairs Committee on Jan. 17. The controversy in the Navy was originally over the question of the proper disbursement of funds for further charges of inefficiency of the given to naval officers abroad. The whole matter is slated as the most dramatic feature of the situation is the Admiral's statement by a high navy official "not to let the British pull the fight the British as the Germans." Secretary Daniels has stated that the name of the official referred to has not been divulged.

Page 3 of this issue.



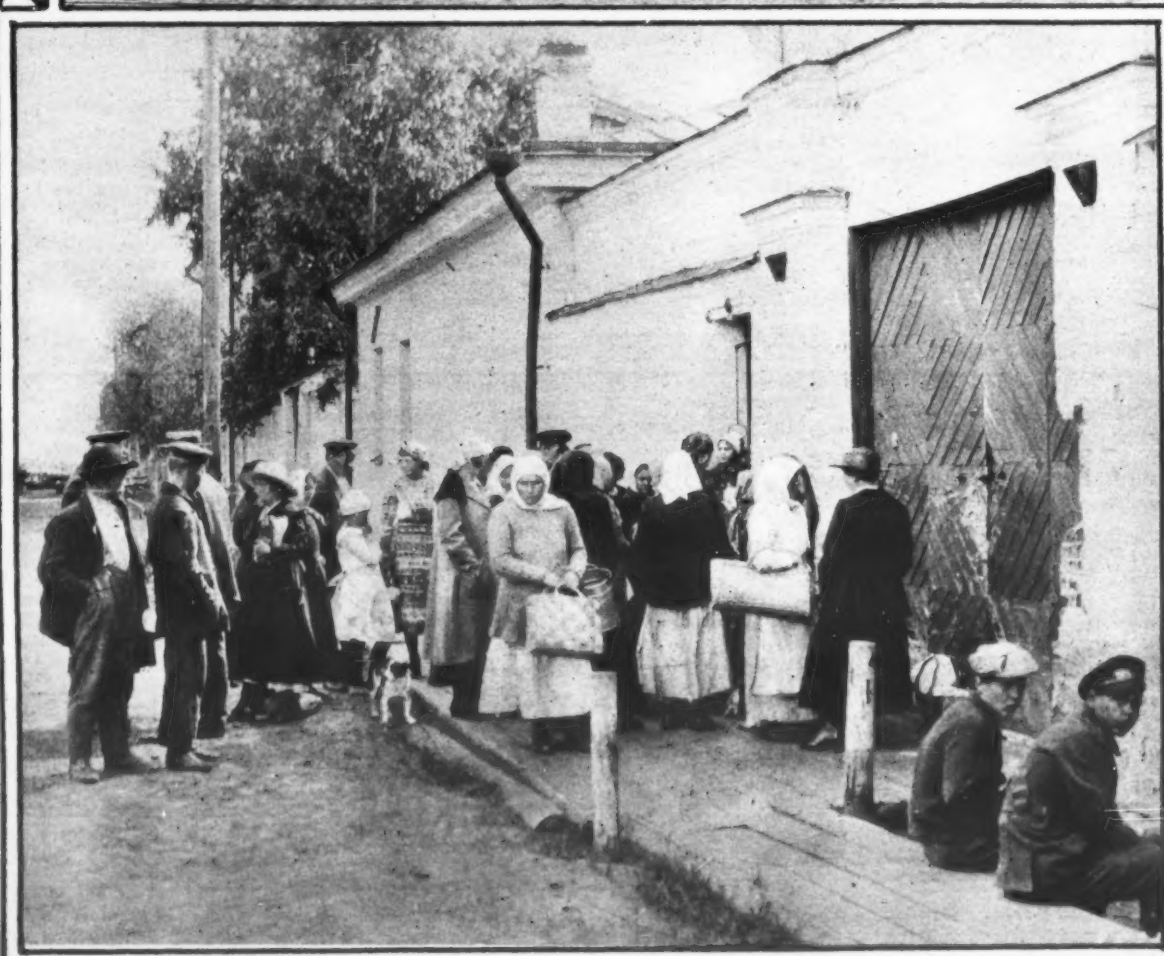
COURT OF INQUIRY INTO SCHLEY-SAMPSON CONTROVERSY, 1901. ADMIRAL DEWEY AND REAR ADMIRALS BENSON AND RAMSEY COMPOSED THE COURT. SCHLEY IS AT RIGHT IN FOREGROUND.

(© Brown Bros.)

Russian Coast from Which U. S. Troops Were Withdrawn



THIS UNUSUAL PICTURE WAS TAKEN FROM A UNITED STATES WARSHIP OFF THE MURMANSK COAST, RUSSIA, AND SHOWS THE U. S. S. EAGLE (1) FIGHTING ITS WAY THROUGH A SEA OF ICE.
(Photos © International.)



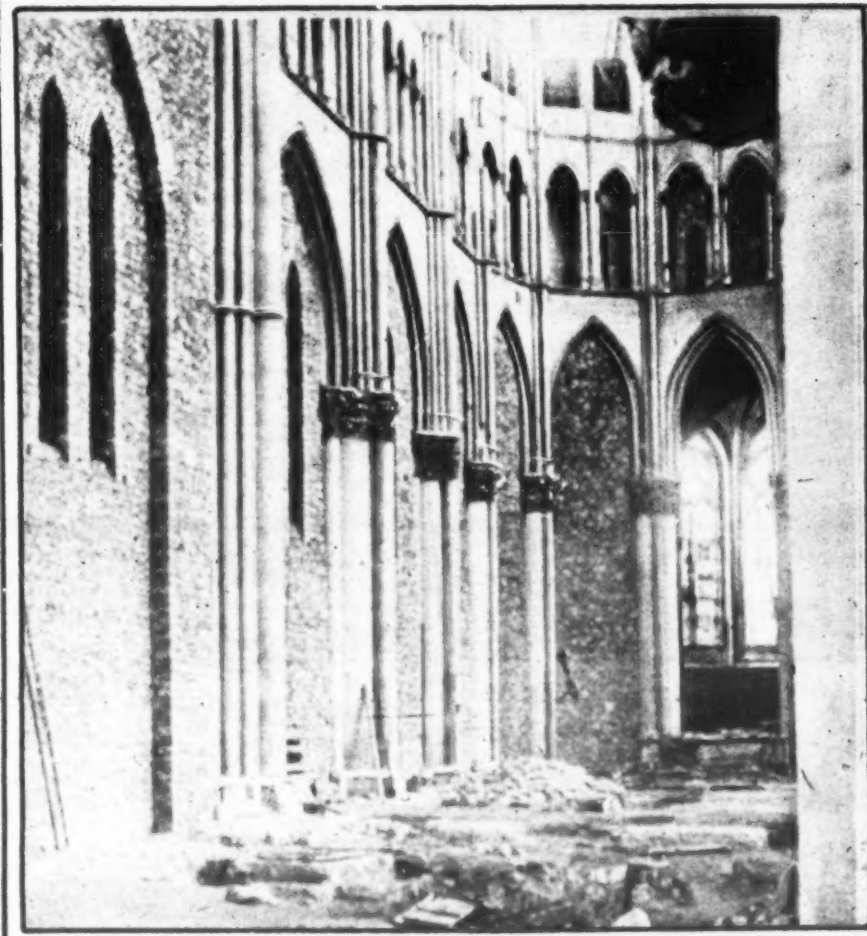
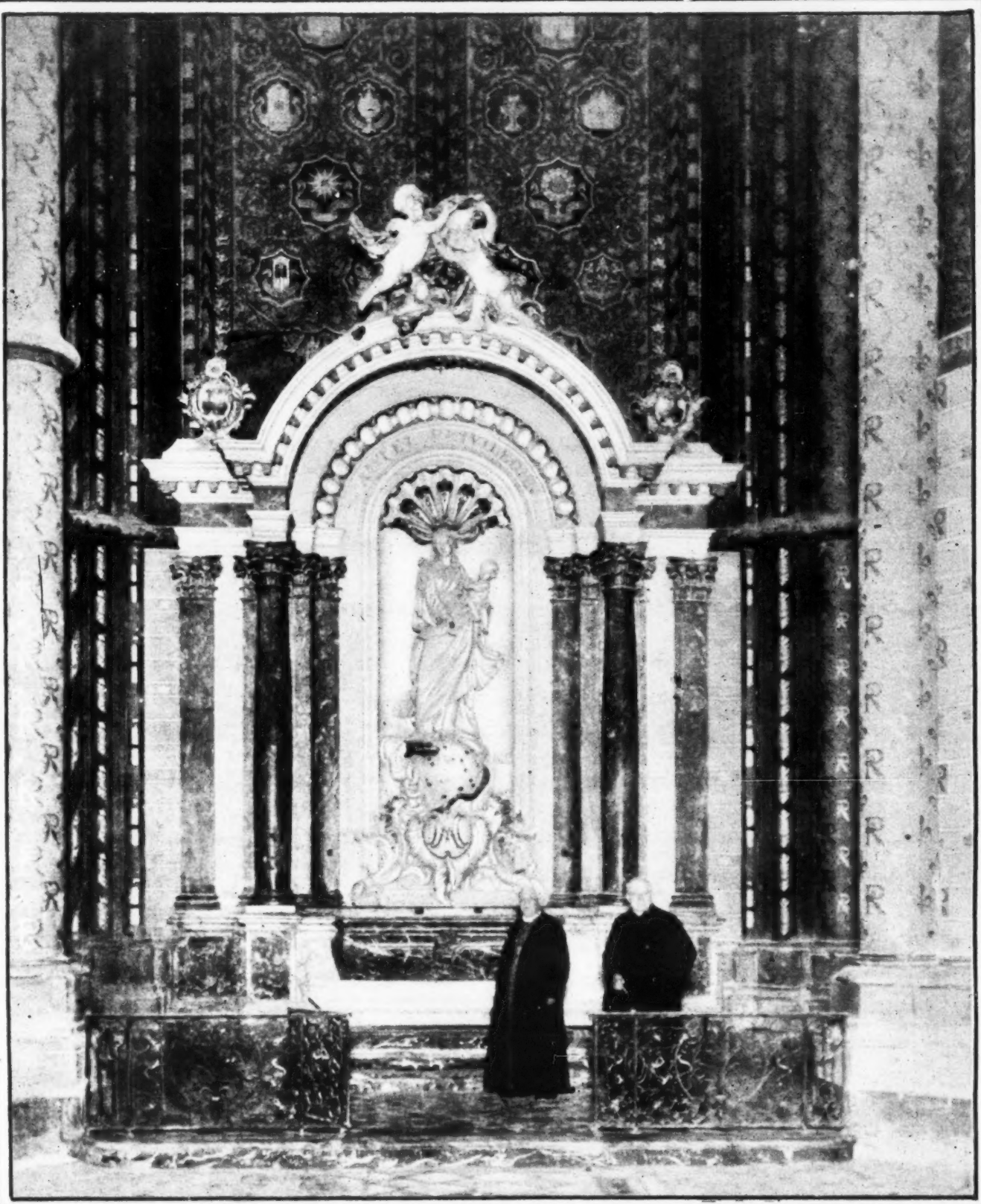
(Above.) All was not fighting while the American soldiers were in the Murmansk and Archangel sectors of Russia. An interested group of soldiers and sailors operating in that bleak and remote portion of the world is watching a baseball game between the Army and Navy at Murmansk. Diversions of this kind were necessary in order to maintain the morale of the troops, which was subject to special strain during the Russian operations.

Relatives and friends of prisoners incarcerated in St. Ann's Prison, Archangel, Russia, bringing baskets and bundles of clothes and provisions. Many of the prisoners are Bolsheviki, taken by American troops. The United States troops have now returned from the Archangel district, and it has recently been announced that those in Siberia will also be withdrawn.

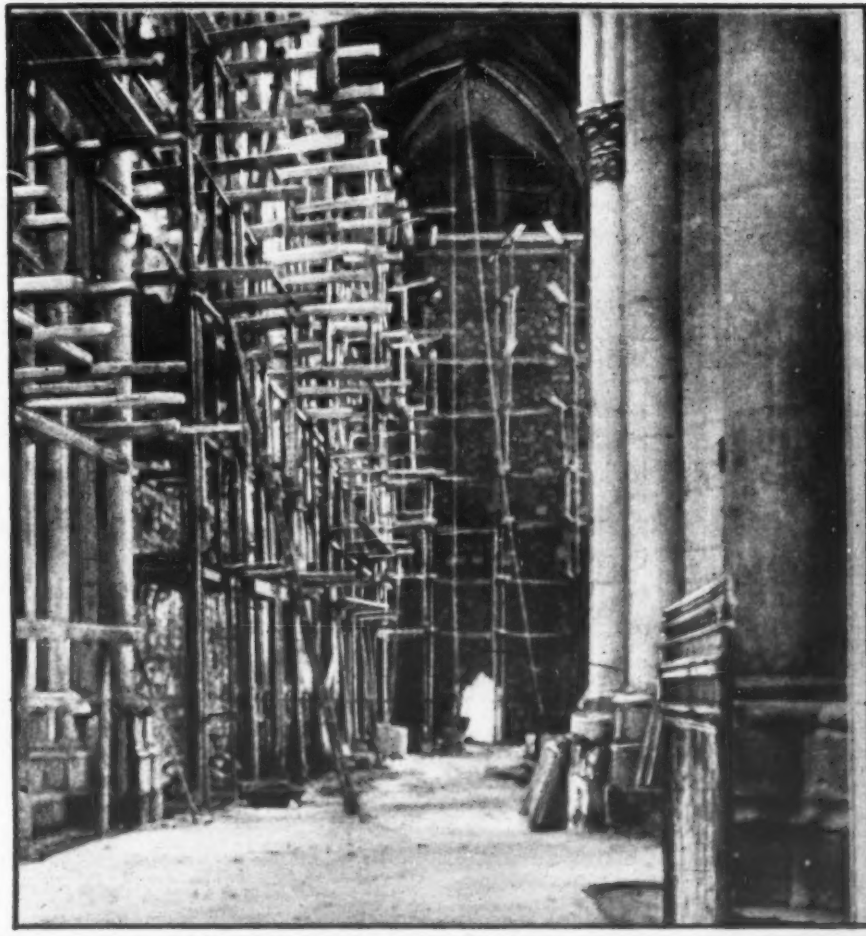
Chapel Being Built in Rheims Cathedral

AFTER the majestic Cathedral at Rheims had been defaced and all but destroyed by German shells during four years of bombardment, the suggestion was advanced in many quarters that it should not be restored but left in its melancholy ruin as an object lesson to the world of German vandalism. Whatever may be the final decision, too many memories cluster about the noble structure to permit it to be wholly abandoned for purposes of worship, and as shown by the pictures a "little cathedral" or chapel has been walled off from the main body of the building. This chapel was formerly the north part of the transept and was then known as the Chapel of the Virgin, an altar to whom is the most imposing artistic feature. In this chapel services were held on Christmas Eve, and the occasion was one of poignant memories and deep emotion. The choir was composed of fifty children of Rheims who are being cared for by the Junior Red Cross. Warm vestments were distributed as Christmas gifts. A large part of the work of reconstruction was done by German prisoners, some of whom were in the divisions that wrecked the cathedral.

Altar of the Virgin in the chapel that has been constructed in the interior of the noble cathedral whose devastation has roused the indignation of the world. Cardinal Lucon at left and his assistant, Mgr. Neveux, are standing before the altar.



WALL WHICH ISOLATES THE NEW CHAPEL FROM THE GREAT BODY OF THE CATHEDRAL.



CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL THAT HELPS AT RHEIMS TO MAKE A TEMPORARY PLACE OF WORSHIP.

(Photos from L'Illustration.)

Trial at Albany of Suspended Socialist Members of the New York Assembly



Lawyers for the defense of the suspended Socialist members of the Assembly, photographed on their arrival at the capital. Left to right are Messrs. Steadman, Hillquit, and Roe.

(U. S. Underwood & Underwood.)



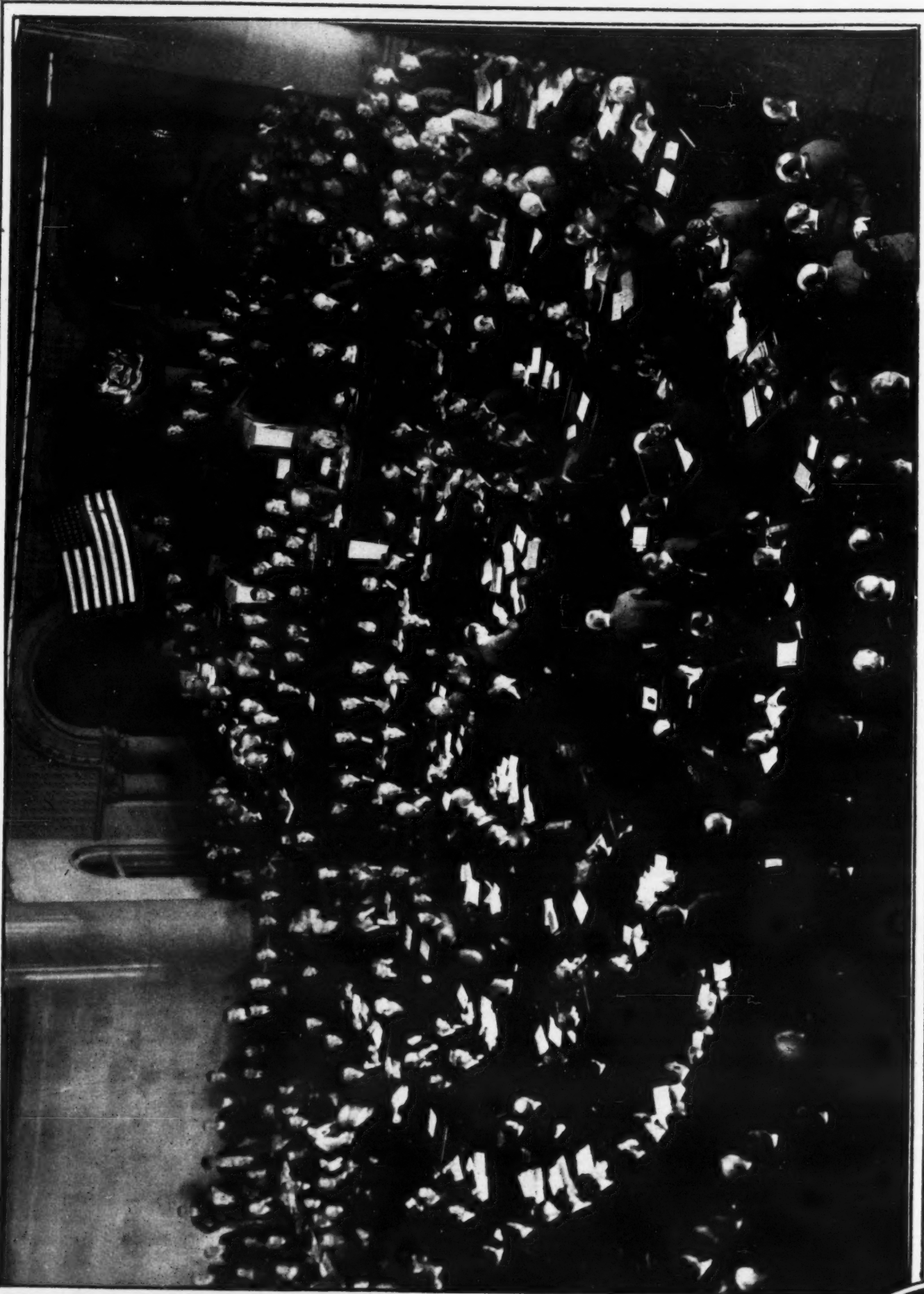
M. W. LITTLETON, eminent lawyer, who has been retained in conjunction with Mr. Stanchfield to help present the case for the Assembly.

(U. S. International.)



JOHN B. STANCHFIELD, well-known member of the bar, who is to assist Attorney General Newton in handling the case against the five suspended Socialists.

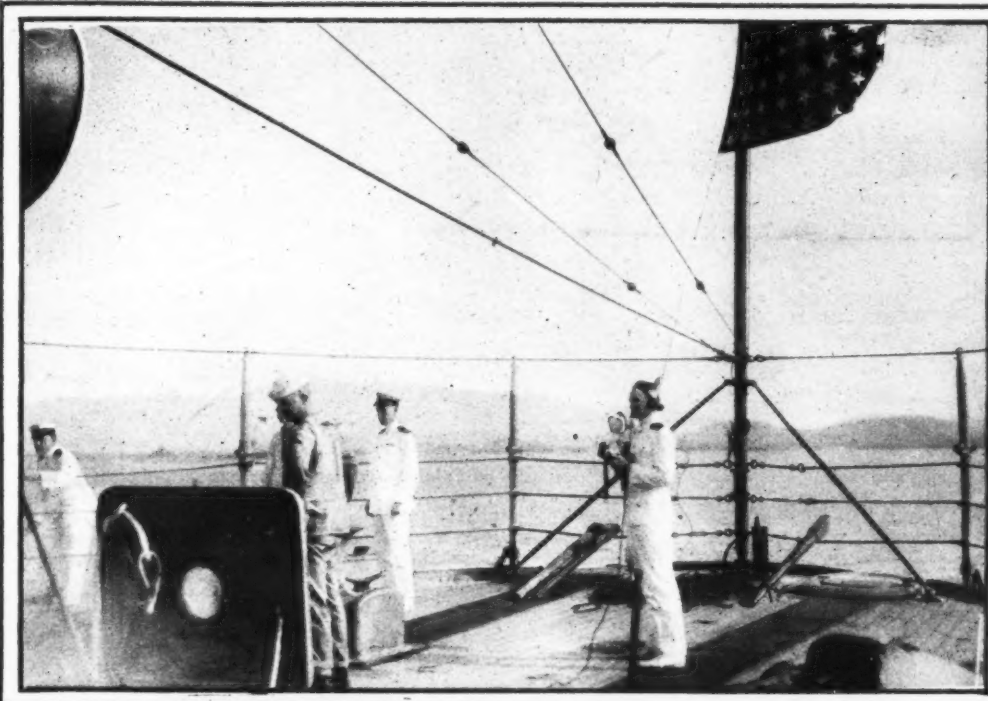
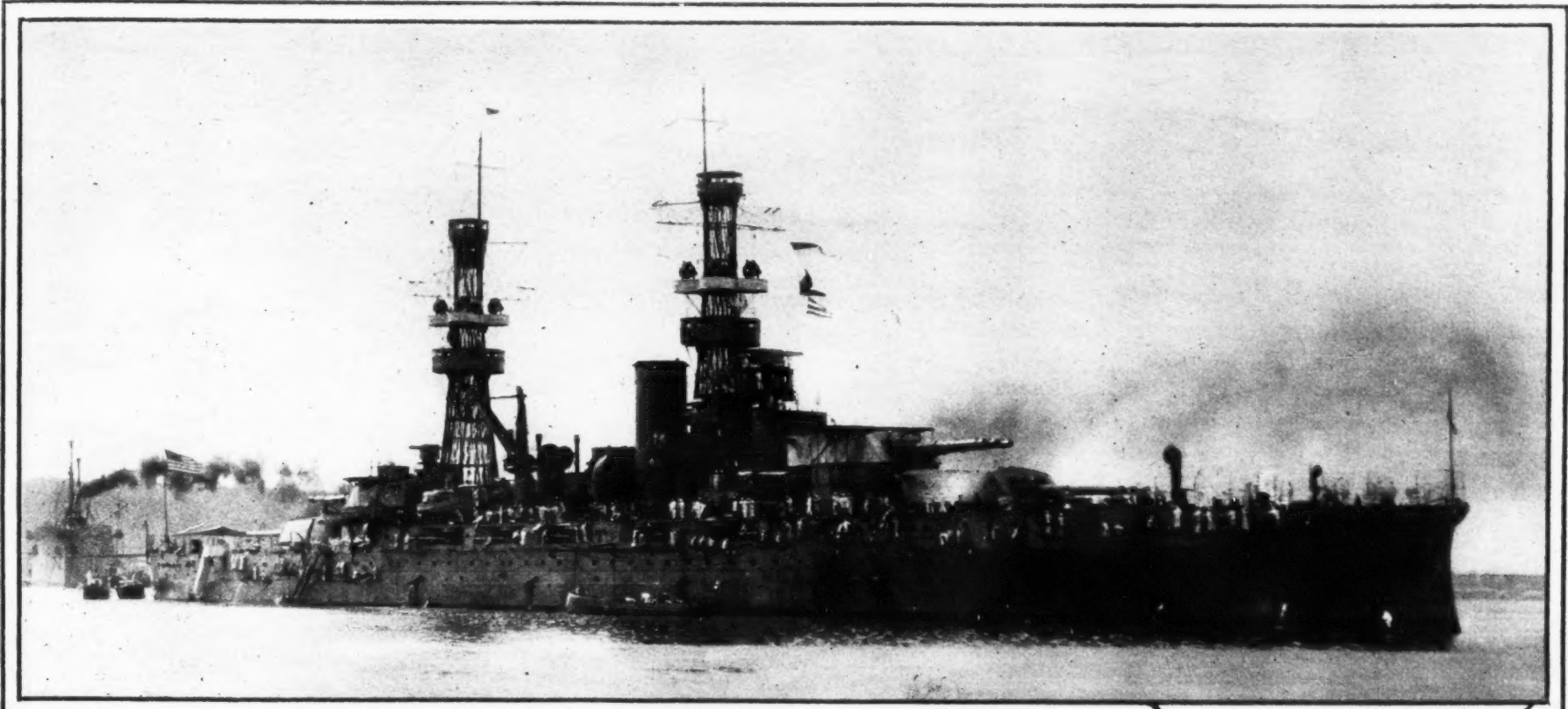
(U. S. International.)



General view of the Assembly Chamber in Albany during the trial of the five suspended Socialist members of the Assembly to occupy their seats. The trial, which has evoked enormous attention all over the country, promises to develop into a cause celebre. Eminent legal talent will appear on each side of the case. At the session of Jan. 20 the principal speakers on preliminary questions were Morris Hillquit for the Socialists and John B. Stanchfield and Martin W. Littleton for the Assembly. Charles E. Hughes and four colleagues appeared for the Bar Association, but were denied the right to participate in the proceedings.

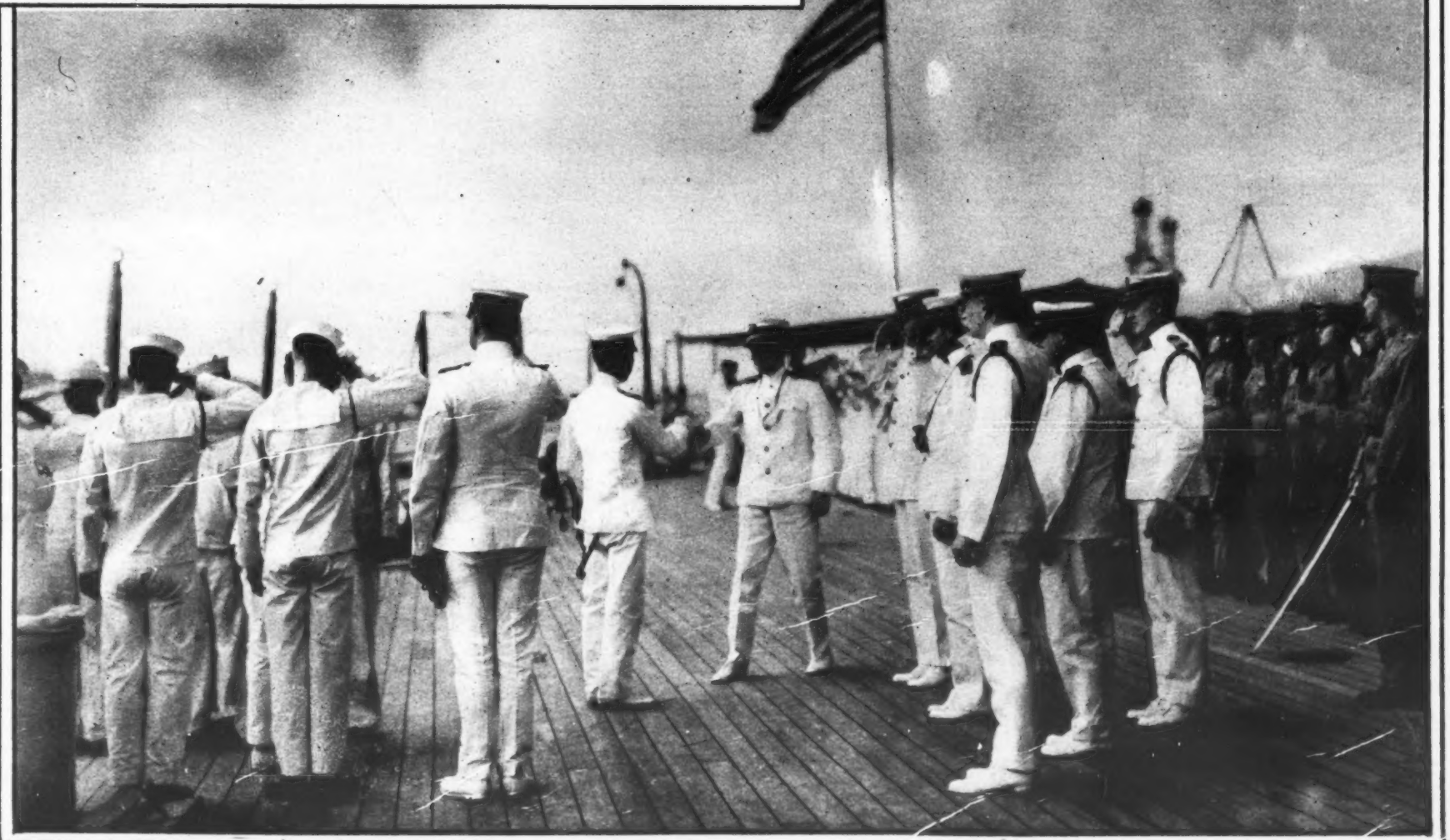
(U. S. Underwood & Underwood.)

Battle Practice of U. S. Fleet at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba



Sailors on the flag-ship Pennsylvania raising the Union Jack as the anchor was being dropped at Guantanamo Bay. The Pennsylvania had sailed from New York on Jan. 7
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

U. S. S. Pennsylvania, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, now engaged in manoeuvres and battle practice at Guantanamo Bay. Guantanamo is one of the four naval stations reserved to the United States by agreement with Cuba in 1901. During the Spanish American war the east shore of the bay was occupied by U. S. forces, who established there Fort McCalla.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

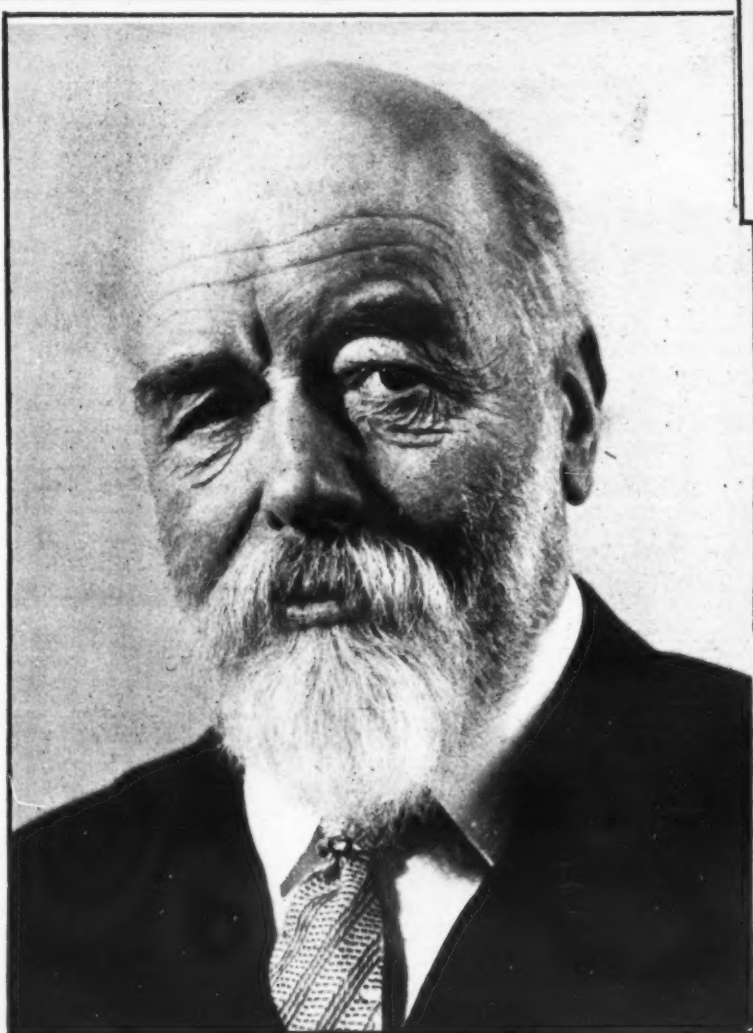
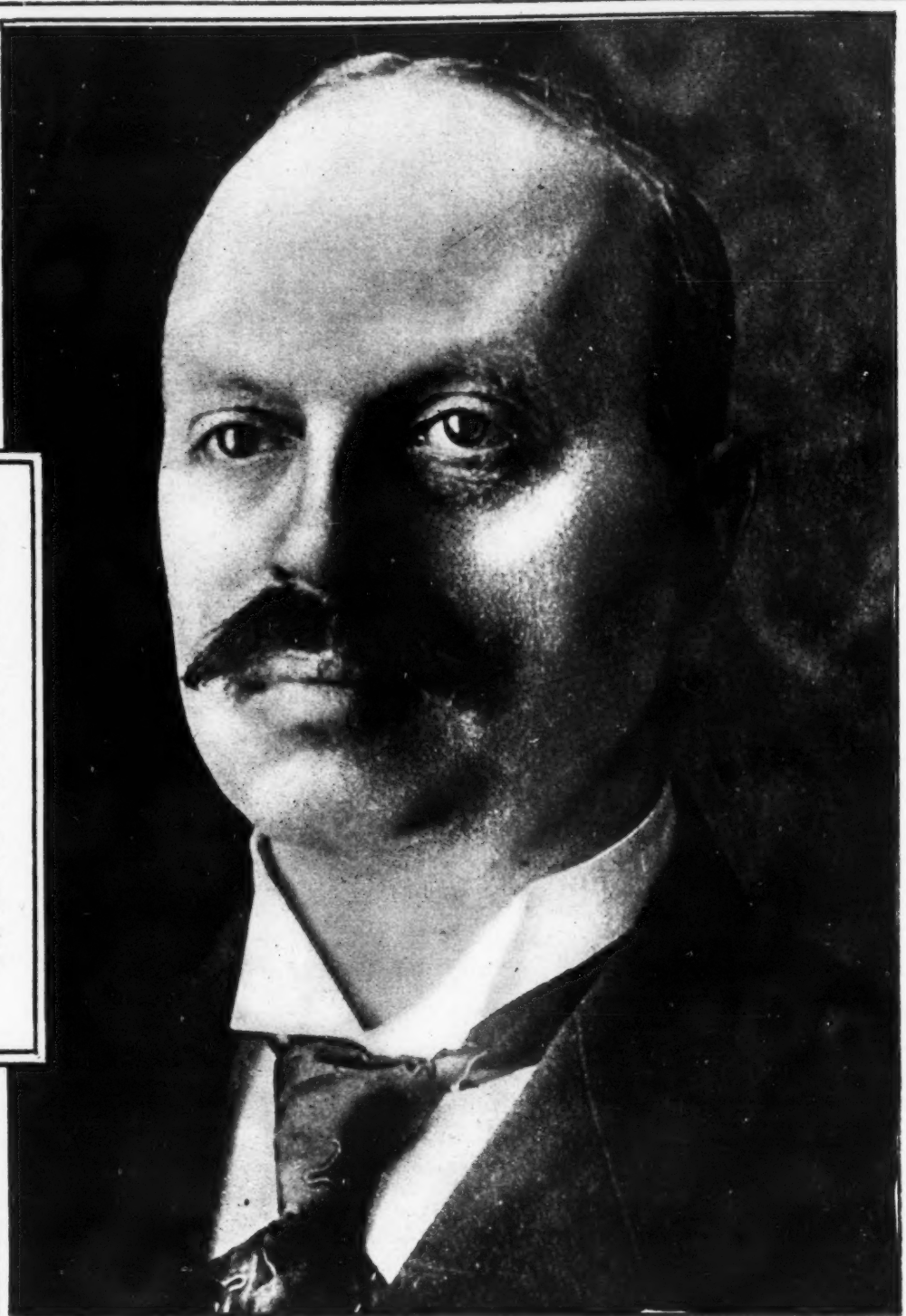


OFFICERS AND CREW STANDING AT ATTENTION ON THE DECK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA, THE FLAGSHIP OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, AS ADMIRAL SIMPSON COMES ON BOARD TO GREET ADMIRAL WILSON.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Personalities Whose Activities Have Been of International Importance

C. H. ROYA DE BEERENBOUCK, DUTCH PREMIER
Premier de Beerenbrouck has on hand at the present moment perhaps the most difficult and delicate problem to deal with that has vexed statesmen for many years. For it is he in the last analysis who will have to voice the answer of Holland to the demand of the Allied Powers that the ex-Kaiser of Germany shall be delivered to them for trial. What that answer will be is as yet not known, but the preponderance of opinion is that it will be a refusal. Holland has always held sacred the right of asylum, and her laws forbid the surrender of fugitives except for specified and recognized offences. The letter of the Allies lays stress upon the fact that according to the terms of the Peace Treaty Germany herself would be bound to surrender the ex-Kaiser for trial. It recites the crimes of which Wilhelm is alleged to be guilty, and demands him for a "supreme offense against international morality."

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



SIR OLIVER LODGE

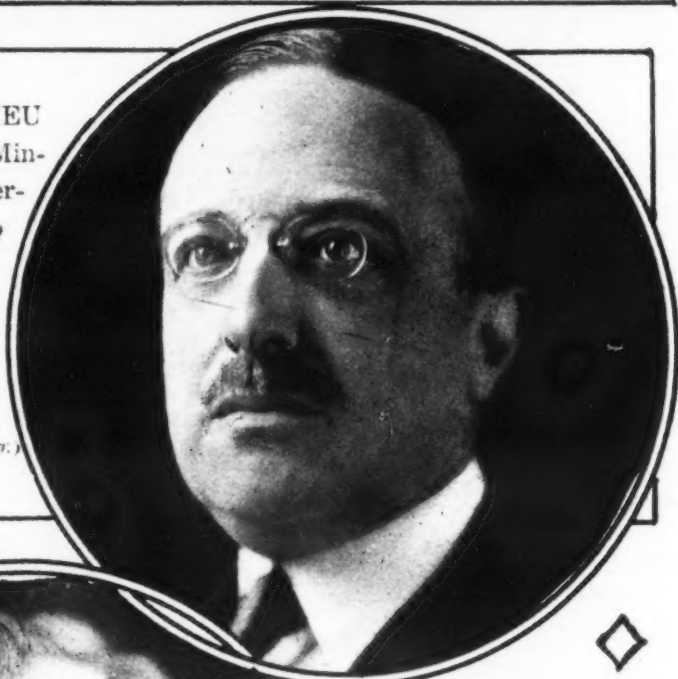
This distinguished visitor to the United States, who has recently submitted to many interviews, is recognized the world over as one of the most eminent of modern scientists. But his reputation in this field has not attracted so much attention as his recent advocacy of the possibility or as he would put it the fact of communication between the dead and the living. His book, "Raymond," named after his son, who had been killed in the war, is devoted to a record of alleged communication between father and son after the former's death. Sir Oliver believes in twenty years the proof of spirit communication with the living will be firmly established.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

ANDRE TARDIEU

Former French Minister for the Liberated Regions, who resigned when Millerand was chosen Premier in succession to Clemenceau.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



ALEXANDER HUME FORD

Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, who has come to Washington to invite President Wilson later on to become President of the Union.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



Flashlights



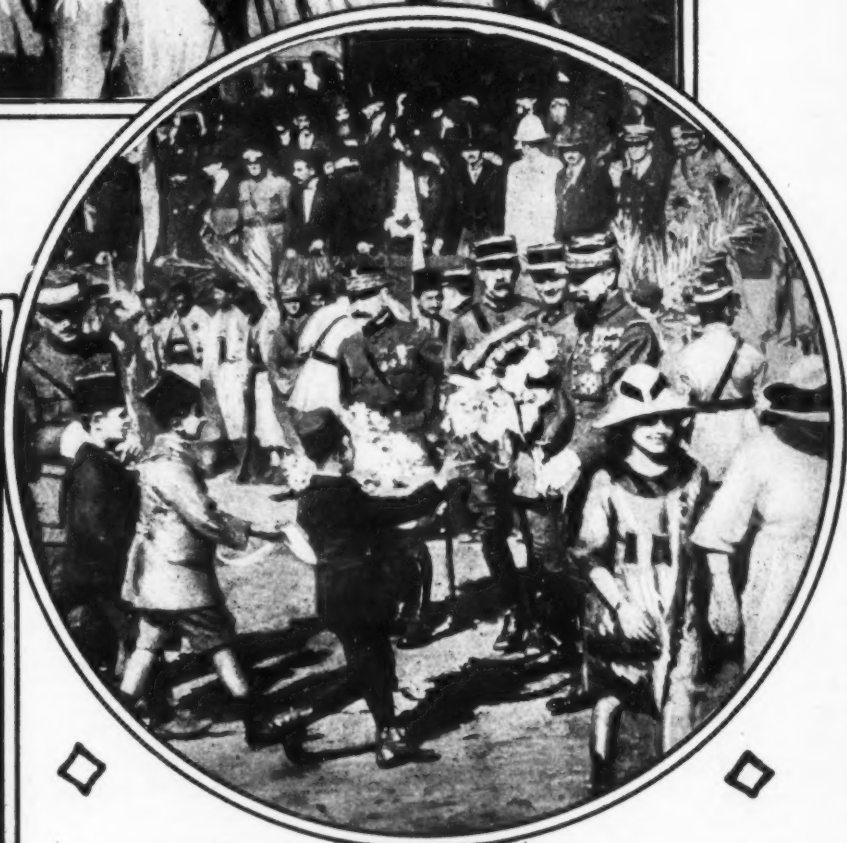
Visit of Field Marshal Allenby to General Gouraud at Beirut, Syria, one of the principal ports on the Mediterranean, on Nov. 27. The meeting between the two notables, the British commander who had crushed the Turks in Palestine and the French General who had done remarkable work on the western front, was marked by considerable ceremony. They are here seen reviewing the Spahis.

(From L'Illustration.)



Reproduction of the Lion of Belfort sent by French Government as gift to Gen. Edwards of American 26th Division.

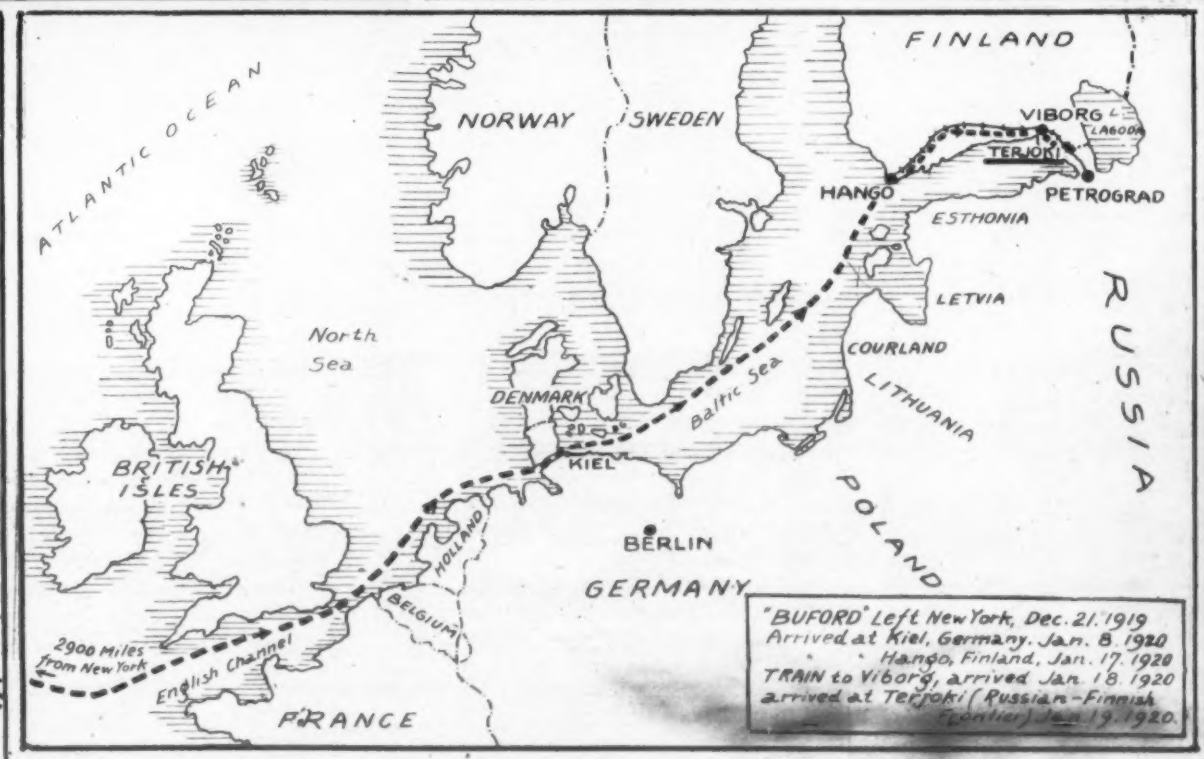
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Children of Lebanon, Syria, presenting bouquets and compliments to General Gouraud on the occasion of a visit of the latter to the district. General Gouraud represents France in Syria.

(From L'Illustration.)

Map showing the progress of the "Soviet Ark," the transport Buford, which left New York Dec. 21, carrying 249 men and women deported by the United States Government because of their revolutionary activities. The voyage is reported to have been void of incident or disturbance. When the ship arrived at Hango, Finland, the passengers were disembarked and entrained for Viborg, near the frontier of Soviet Russia. At Terjoki, a short distance from Viborg, the deportees crossed and were received with warm demonstrations of friendship by the Bolsheviks on the further side.



American Events on Both Shores of the Continent and Ac

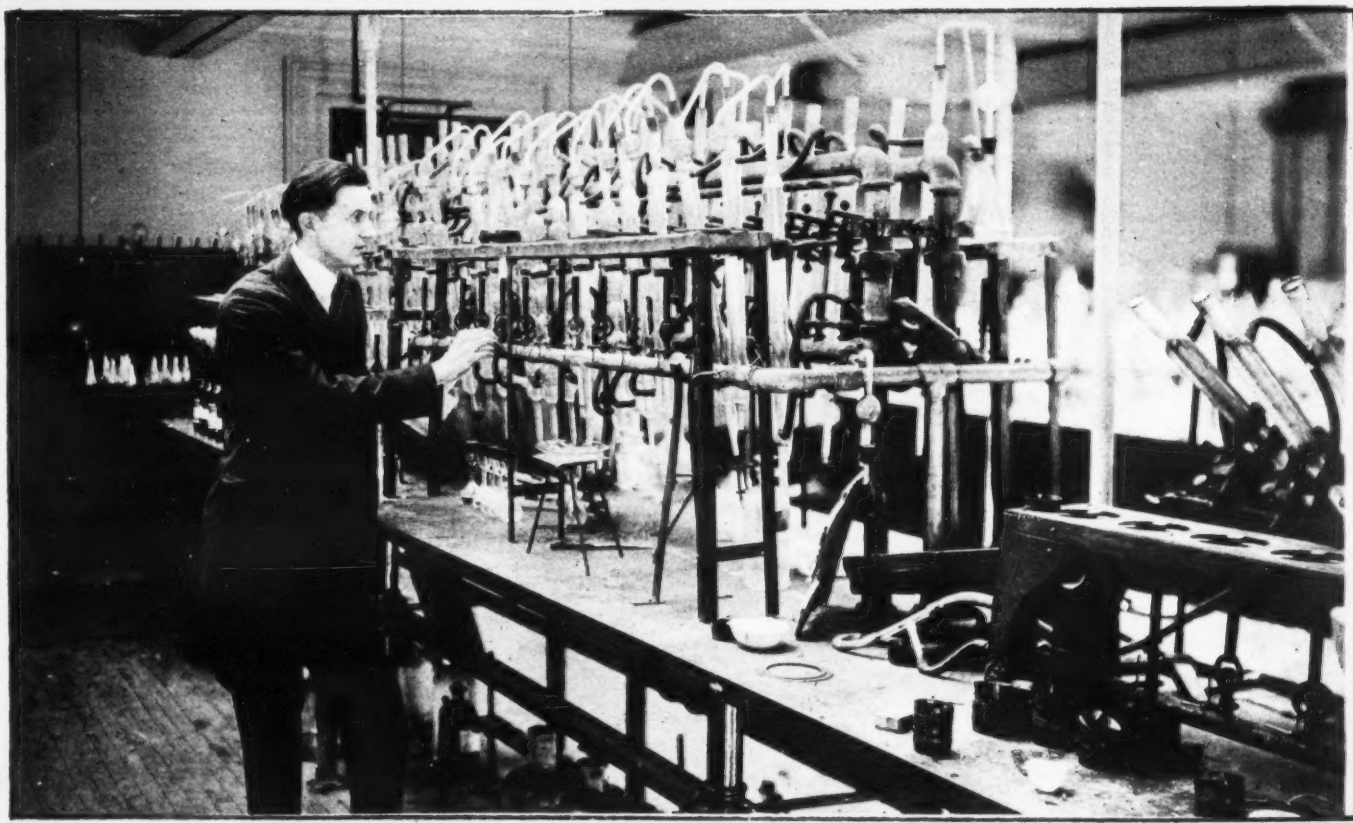


Government laboratory which samples and analyzes the contents of various concoctions and "home brews" to see whether they contain enough alcohol to bring them under the ban of the Prohibition Amendment. The laboratory is in the Treasury Department, where it has passed from the jurisdiction of the Internal Revenue Bureau to that of the Federal Prohibition Commission.

(© Harris & Ewing.)

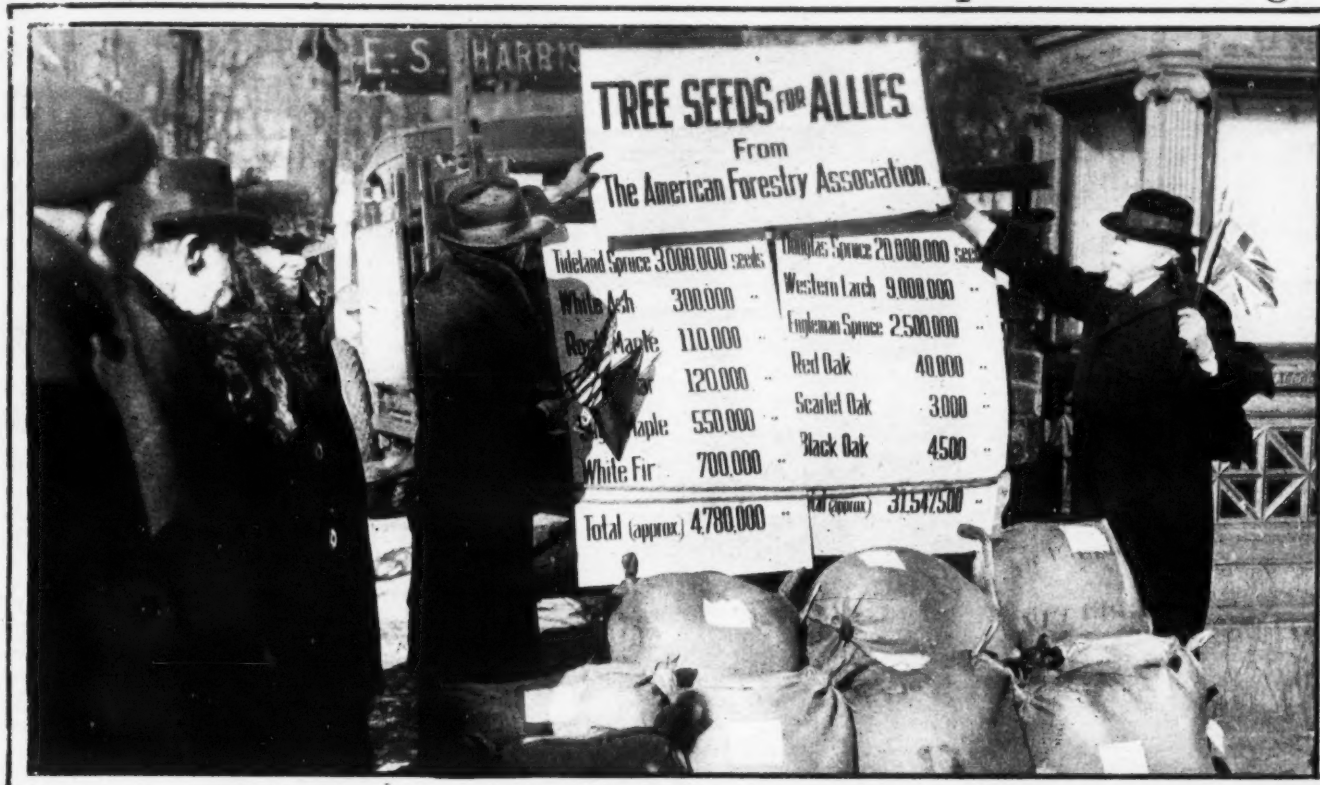
Here are several stills, which, however, are legitimate ones, since they are owned and operated by the Government. They are part of the laboratory which tests the contents of alcoholic drinks. The numerous substitutes for liquor in the form of hair tonics, patent medicines and flavoring extracts will have to run the gauntlet of these retorts.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



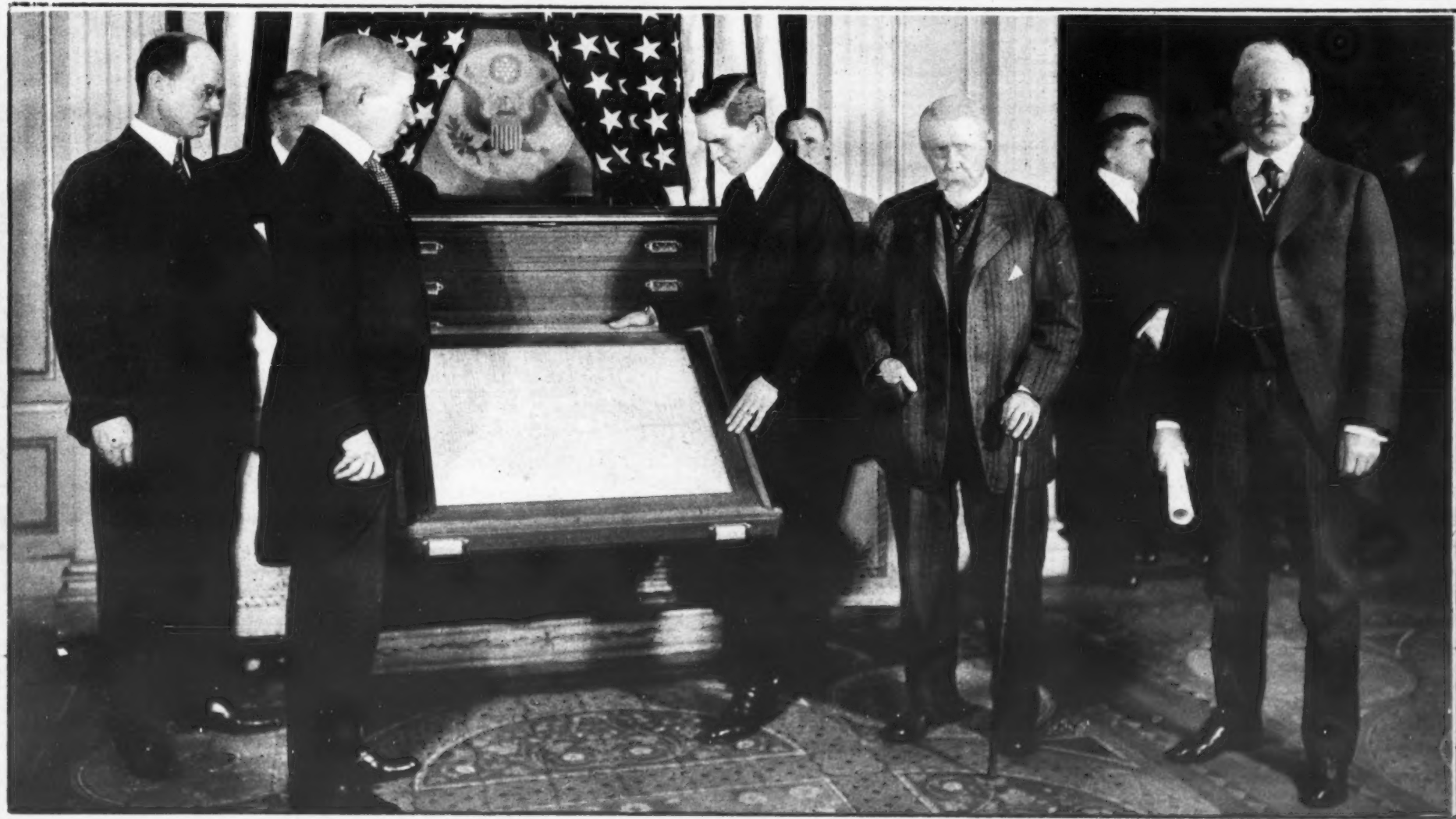
Representatives of the "Big Five" packers who came to Washington to confer with officials of the Department of Justice relative to severing their connection with related industries. Left to right are M. W. Borders of Morris & Co.; C. J. Faulkner, Jr., of Armour & Co.; H. Veeder of Swift & Co.; J. P. Lightfoot of the Wilson Co. and T. Creigh of Cudahy Co.

nd Activities at the National Capital Caught by the Camera



Bags of seeds piled on Boston Common awaiting shipment to France, Belgium, and Great Britain. Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Forestry Association (with flag at right), is displaying posters showing itemized list of seeds being sent. The need of reforesting European countries is very great.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

First shipment of whisky, rushed from the United States to avoid confiscation, being moved from the docks at Havana, Cuba, by non-union Chinese coolies. When the liquor reached Havana a strike of the stevedores was in progress, but haste was so imperative that the vessels left their cargoes on the docks. The coolies removed them later.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



PAGE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES BEING SHOWN TO EMPHASIZE AN ADDRESS ON AMERICANISM BY SECRETARY LANSING. THE PRECIOUS DOCUMENT IS KEPT IN A FIREPROOF SAFE WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND GUARDED WITH THE GREATEST CARE.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

King and Queen of Spain and Their Six Children

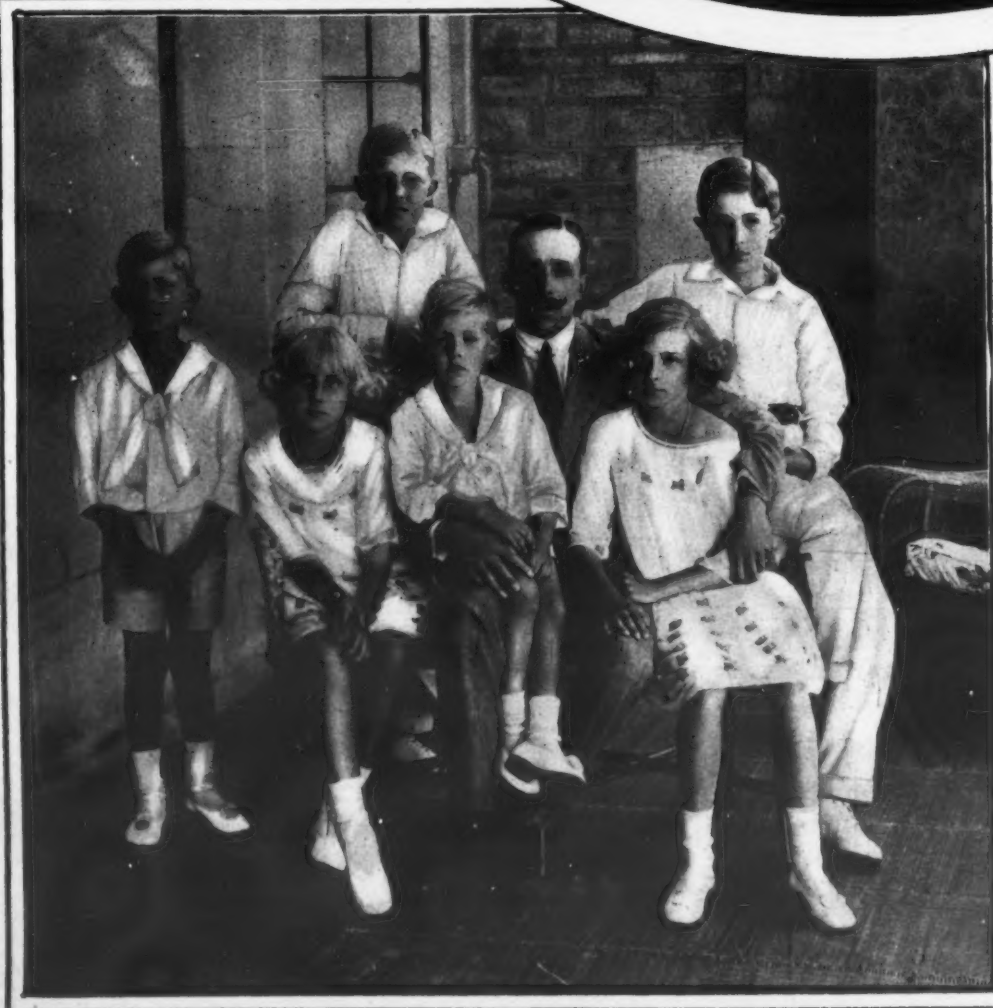


SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

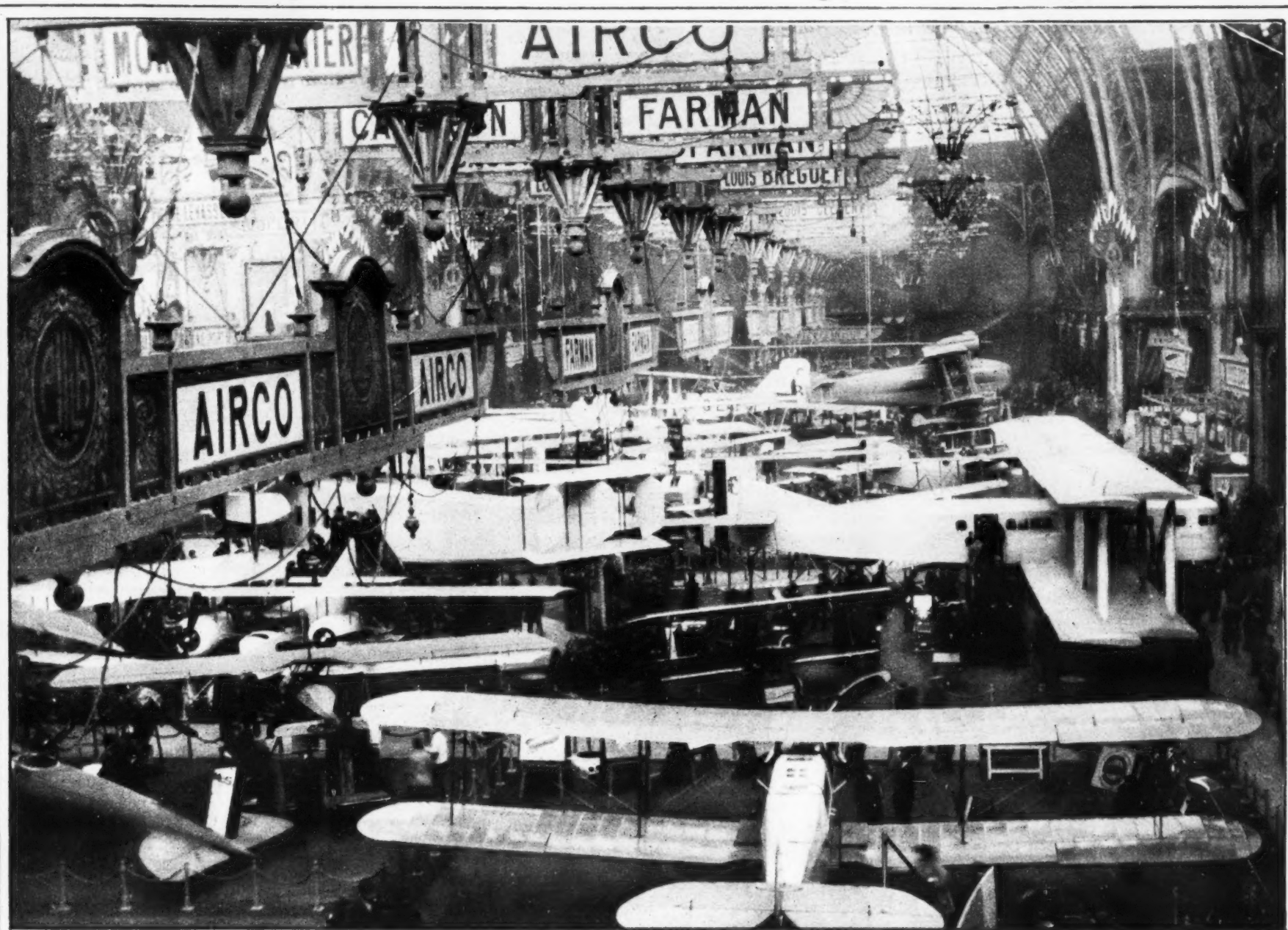
THERE would appear to be no danger of

a lack of heirs to the

Spanish throne, judging from this interesting group of six who have blessed the union of King Alfonso of Spain with the British Princess Ena, who was the granddaughter of Queen Victoria. The marriage took place May 31, 1906. The Princess, whose full name is Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, was the daughter of Princess Beatrice, said to be Queen Victoria's favorite daughter. Queen Ena is declared to be the most beautiful Queen in Europe. Her religion, of course, was Protestant, but when the betrothal with Alfonso was announced she was compelled for reasons of state to change her religion to Catholicism. It is not the first time that Protestant England and Catholic Spain have contracted a similar alliance, as will be recalled by those who are familiar with the ill-starred marriage of Queen Mary with Philip II. over three centuries ago. There was some criticism in both kingdoms when the marriage between Ena and Alfonso took place, but as far as known these have not been justified by the result. The marriage has seemed to be a genuinely happy one. It is possible that from the side of diplomacy it has had an influence in preventing Spain from entering an alliance with the Central Powers, a course that was stongly favored by powerful elements in Spain. The photograph of the King and his six children was taken at Santander, Spain, where the family were spending the Summer. Left to right are Prince Juan (born 1913), Princess Maria Cristina (born 1911), Prince Jaime (born 1908), Prince Gonzalo (born 1914), Princess Beatrice (born 1909), and Prince Alfonso (born 1907).

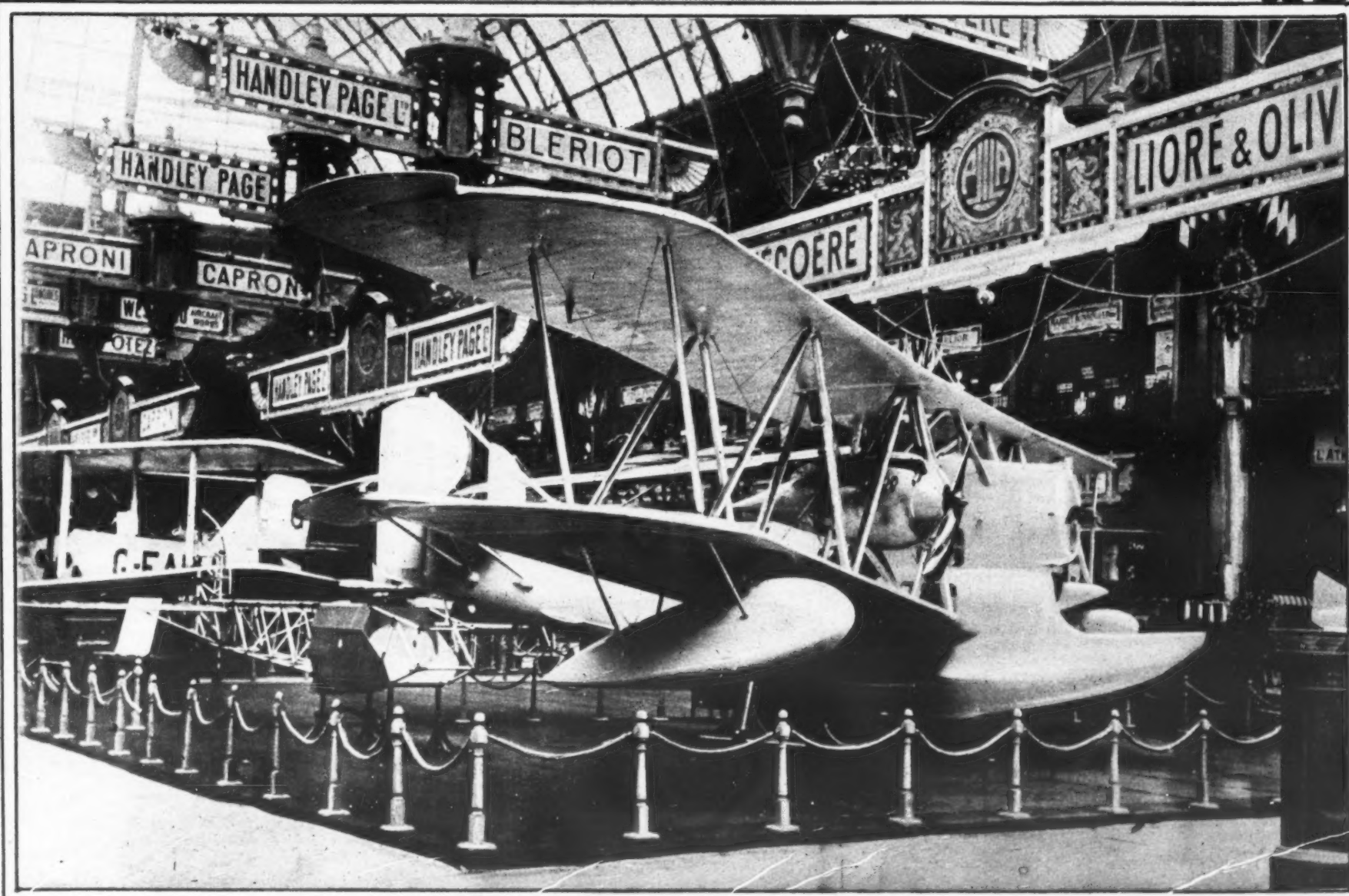


Great European Strides in Airplane Manufacture



AERONAUTIC EXPOSITION IN MAMMOTH STRUCTURE ON THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES, PARIS, WHICH BEGAN ON DEC. 19, 1919, AND ENDED ON JAN. 4, 1920. AMONG WELL-KNOWN TYPES ARE SEEN THE FARMAN, BREQUET, CAUDRON, AND AIRCO PLANES.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE MACHINE IN THE FOREGROUND IS THE OLIVIER HYDROPLANE ON EXHIBITION AT THE AERONAUTIC EXPOSITION IN PARIS. THE EXPOSITION WAS THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND EVER ATTEMPTED, AND PLANES OF ALL THE LEADING COUNTRIES EXCEPT AMERICA WERE ON VIEW.

(© Keystone View Co.)

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A Banking Service that Covers Manhattan



An Old Bank in the Industrial District, Which Has Served Its
Clients for Over One Hundred Years

Condensed Statement of the Condition at the close of business,
December 31, 1919

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$101,168,368.20
United States Certificates of Indebtedness.....	1,894,000.00
United States Bonds (Market Value).....	10,064,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds.....	5,055,680.04
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances.....	2,640,733.83
CASH AND EXCHANGES.....	42,362,499.51
	\$163,185,281.58

LIABILITIES

Capital.....	\$7,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	6,875,255.70
Unearned Discounts.....	620,803.80
Reserved for Taxes and Interest.....	622,605.67
Circulation.....	4,464,625.00
Acceptances executed for Customers.....	2,724,876.78
(After deducting \$291,289.05 held by Bank)	
DEPOSITS.....	140,877,114.63
	\$163,185,281.58

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Broadway and 105th Street
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